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OZARK FOLK YIELDSLOWLY TO MILL ERA

Factory Whistle Replaces Gentler Sound of Tinkling Cow Bells

POWER COMPANIES WIN RIGHTS OF WAY

Chambers of Commerce and Rotary Clubs Herald 'Next Land Boom'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOPLIN, Mo. — Progress is lifting the Ozarks hill dweller from his rocky hillside farm, and providing him a more profitable job feeding cotton spindles. Industry is changing the careless trapper into a mill hand. The machine age will soon overtake these slow-going folk of the mountain regions of Missouri and Arkansas—fishermen, the hackers, berry growers—transforming them into cogs for whirring wheels. Noisy factory whistles will drown the soft music of clear, swift waters running over the gravel bars.

But these people resisted the transformation until the march of events proved too much for them. The tide of progress into the hill country was to them an invasion of their rights, upsetting entirely their peaceful and picturesque existence.

The Ozarks are undertaking big water power development. Millions have already been spent in preliminary work; two smaller hydroelectric plants are already completed, a major project costing $75,000,000 will be finished within a year and several hundred thousand horsepower released to drive mines, smelters, factories.

And now, miles and miles of twisting, spring-fed streams are being harnessed and put to work, forming the driving energy for silk mills, cotton spindles, shoe, shirt and overall plants, all of which will dot a landscape in a country where the sound of the noonday whistle will replace the tinkle of the cow bells.

New Power Projects

Millions of dollars will be added to the wealth of the Ozarks by these new water power projects. Work will be provided for thousands of hill folks. Even now within the area in which the various hydroelectric developments are under way there is a decided stir of employment. New towns and more highways. Regular incomes and new living conditions.

But is everybody happy? No. The natives who own most of the back land along Ozark streams, where they make their homes, are not pleased at all. Their ancestors came into the Ozark Mountains with Daniel Boone from Tennessee, South and North Carolina. They have been hill people for many generations. Their ways are backwoods ways and they do not want to change them for any other ways. By right of heritage and long tenancy these hills belong to them.

Worthless? No. Valuable? No. Just ordinary—these Ozarks. Restful scenery, clear, cold water; middling-productive land. Just the same an ideal place for a family whose wants are simple and who like freedom of

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Jugoslav Banners Replace Serbian Flags at Belgrade

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Probably at no time in Balkan history has there been so extensive and elaborate a military demonstration as that which took place here on Sept. 7 at the Crown Prince's birthday which was made the occasion for replacing Serbian regimental banners with new Jugoslav flags.

Thirty thousand soldiers with artillery, cavalry and airplanes passed in review before King Alexander in the presence of Queen Maria, Crown Prince Peter, delegates of foreign governments and delegates of the Little Entente, the chief Czech and Rumanian general staffs and 150,000 guests from all parts of the country.

This discarding of the old war flags which accompanied the Serbian nation through the most critical and glorious period of its history, and replacing them by new emblems representing all Jugoslavia, was a symbolic act of much importance, showing that King Alexander is determined to sink all regional loyalties in supreme allegiance to the unified whole.

The occasion was also used to advertise the military power of the dictatorial régime and to exalt the King and dynasty. An important feature of the demonstration was a pilgrimage to the home of the present royal family. At the same time, Gen. Petar Zivkovitch, Premier, assembled all district governors and councilors and urged them to coöperate with present régime. As a preliminary to all this the Ministerial Council issued an official statement reaffirming the complete unity of the Cabinet and the determination of its members to disregard former party loyalties and work together.

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People Are Using More 'Gas,' Despite Talk of Hard Times

Estimates Show 135 Gallons Will Be Used This Year by 'Every Person' in United States—In 1926 Per Capita Consumption Was 94

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—There is an index of prosperity which shows an ever-mounting curve apparently affected but little by sluggish conditions in the business world. This is the capacity of the American public to consume gasoline. Despite the decrease in production and sales in the automobile industry, the use of gasoline continues to increase not only in the total number of gallons consumed, but in per capita consumption.

An estimate of consumption for the current year, based upon the results for the first seven months, as reported by the American Petroleum Institute, indicates that the per capita consumption for the year for every man, woman and child in the United States will be 135 gallons, as compared to per capita consumption in 1929 of 129 gallons, 115 in 1928, 105 in 1927 and 94 in 1926. In other words, within the last five years there has been an increase of 44 per cent in the per capita consumption of gasoline in this country.

An analysis of the figures seems to show that the principal cause of this is the increased use people are getting out of their automobiles, but there are other contributory causes. Aviation is virtually doubling its activity every year, the number of motorboats owned is rapidly increasing and gasoline is being used more and more for cleaning purposes, but the overwhelming factor is still the automobile.

Examine some of the figures, for they tell the story. The American Petroleum Institute, which watches the movement of everything connected with the oil industry, has a system for computing the number of automobiles registered in the United States at all times. On July 1 of this year it reckoned that there were 27,081,000 passenger motorcars and motortrucks registered. Its figure for the same date last year was 25,712,000, showing an increase for the year of 1,569,000 cars, or 5.3 per cent, despite unfavorable trade conditions. During the previous year the increase was 8.1 per cent.

But that is only half the story. During the first seven months of this year, the daily average consumption of motor fuel amounted to 1,087,500 barrels. During the corresponding period last year it was 1,012,600 barrels—a gain of 7.4 per cent. During

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MOTOR LIABILITY BURDEN IS URGED ON THE VIOLATOR

Speakers at Hearing Would Make Those Who Have Accidents Pay

Substitution of a personal demerit system for the present zoning system as applied to compulsory automobile insurance in Massachusetts which would place the burden of expense for accidents upon the drivers who commit them was strongly advocated by Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, and other speakers before the Massachusetts Department of Insurance today at the State House.

Continued annual increases in compulsory insurance rates were predicted unless the present system, which "encourages accidents by encouraging the insurance companies to settle for them," was abolished. Gov. Frank G. Allen's stand that a personal demerit system was the logical solution for the present confusion was heartily indorsed. The driver was called the risk and not the community.

Mr. Silverman led the attack on the present law by declaring that it was an "injustice to the careful driver," who was forced to pay for the carelessness of his neighbor. The courts, he asserted, have agreed that the arguments against the existing statute are sound and logical, but he added that they could do nothing so long as there was no question of fraud in the establishment of rates.

That 50 per cent of the drivers in down-town Boston every day lived outside of Boston's insurance zoning limits was one indication that the driver and not the community should be considered the chief risk, Mr. Silverman said.

Such absurdities exist under the present law, he pointed out, which permit residents of the Boston side of Bay State Road to garage their cars across the streets to benefit by the Brookline insurance rates.

Formation of a special commission to "honestly investigate" the books of insurance companies was advocated by others, who thought such

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

World Series to Start Oct. 1

CHICAGO (AP)—The 1930 world series will open Oct. 1 in the park of the team winning the American League pennant, probably Philadelphia, it was decided at a conference with Baseball Commissioner Landis Sept. 8.

Games one and two will be played at the home of the American League champions with numbers three, four and five in the National League champions' park. If sixth and seventh games are necessary they will be played in the American League winners' park.

Prices will be identical with those of 1929. The prices, including tax: Boxes, $6.60; grandstand reserved, $5.50; general admission, $3, and bleachers, $1. All games will start at 1:30 p. m. standard time. Ticket applications will be accepted starting with next Monday, Sept. 15.

PLANE IS REFUELED FROM AUTOMOBILE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALAMEDA, Calif.—Refueling of an airplane from an automobile was accomplished here by F. Myrton Johnston and Ray Trask. Mr. Johnston used one of the smallest airplanes in existence, a 30-horsepower machine with a two-cylinder motor, while his companion drove one of the smallest of automobiles.

A five-gallon can was used to transfer the gasoline from car to plane, the can being hooked to a rope lowered by the pilot. The test, an experiment, is believed to be the first of its kind ever attempted. The midget plane has a maximum speed of 85 miles an hour and a minimum of 25 miles. It is credited with running two hours on a gallon of gasoline.

HOOVER GREETS FRENCH FLIERS IN WASHINGTON

Coste and Bellonte Earlier Were Guests at French Embassy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover welcomed the two French transatlantic fliers, Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte, in behalf of the American nation here Sept. 8.

In an address, sent out by radio to the nation from the White House garden, the Chief Executive paid tribute to the gallantry of the airmen in a speech which marked the culmination of their official honors in the United States.

The responses of the fliers were also carried over the air by radio and by short wave wireless and were heard simultaneously in France and Great Britain. The rebroadcast of Mr. Hoover's speech linked the two countries in their admiration for the pair of aviators who flew westward from Paris to New York.

The President said:

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here today. Every American recalls the 30 hours and more of intense emotion that gripped us all while our own Colonel Lindbergh was winging his way to Paris, and the sense of relief and joy that swept over the nation when word came that he had safely landed. Our pride and happiness were redoubled when we heard of the magnificent reception given to him by the Government and people of France. Our hearts went out in fraternal warmth to those who had so royally welcomed our national hero.

"Today, therefore, every American knows exactly what pride and happiness possesses every French heart, at the knowledge that these two gallant sons of France stand safely on our soil. We wish the people of France to know that our welcome of their two heroes is warm and spontaneous and universal. We rejoice that this brilliant feat has been accomplished. We are delighted to honor these two men who have thus dramatically recalled Colonel Lindbergh's call.

"This return visit of French aviators is even more than an occasion for national rejoicing and international felicitations. What they have done, what the great American aviators have done, Byrd, Rickenbacker and the rest, both those who sacrificed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

SAMOAN BOARD TO FORMULATE NEW LAW CODE

Exploitation to Be Opposed at Washington—Islands Ruled by Navy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—If the commission which sails from San Pedro, Calif., Sept. 11, for the American Samoan Islands recommends to Congress on its return any changes that will encourage exploitation of the south sea islands and their natives, its proposals will meet stiff opposition, there is indication here.

Since 1899, when a treaty signed by the United States, Great Britain and Germany ended disputes about the islands, American Samoa has been governed by a naval officer appointed by the President. Present laws are based on the customs of the aboriginal natives, laws of the United States and the common law of England.

The commission, authorized to visit the islands by a congressional resolution in 1929, is made up of four members of Congress and three Samoan chiefs. It plans to hold hearings for about two weeks in the islands, studying every phase of the government and formulating a new code of laws to be submitted to Congress for approval.

Those who favor continuation of the present form of government for the islands under the Navy Department contend that the American section of the islands has been particularly prosperous and happy while Western Samoa, under a mandate from the League of Nations, administered by New Zealand, has been troubled with revolts, nonpayment of taxes and other disturbances.

Laws under which American Samoa is governed at present prohibit alienation of land, making the natives its sole owners. The agitation for a change in the form of the government, they claim, was brought about largely by half-castes, whose main object is to get control of the land and exploit it, as has been done in other tropical islands. Under the navy's régime, the islands have remained unexploited by the white man, they point out. The naval station in Pago Pago bay is the seat of the gov-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Relief Difficult in Santo Domingo; Supplies Needed

Unsanitary conditions presented the greatest problem in Santo Domingo, Sept. 8, following the hurricane of Sept. 3 which, it is estimated, caused 4000 fatalities, as concerted relief efforts went forward through various channels, the Associated Press reports.

Insufficient medical supplies and the unclean streets, with lack of food and of an adequate water supply all contributed to a situation in which pestilence is feared as the gravest danger.

A special act of the Legislature on Sept. 8 placed all Government powers in the hands of President Trujillo for the purpose of speeding the sanitation measures. One of the first orders of the President was for an acceleration in the street-cleaning program.

Work has begun in reëstablishing the power house and reconstruction of the water line, but the work of removing debris in the streets is handicapped by lack of vehicles, all trucks having been damaged by the storm.

The fall of the Ozama River now permits ocean vessels to sail past its bar and into the inlet, which, for a time after the storm, had been inaccessible. Some supplies including provisions, tents and cots have been landed and more are expected immediately.

The Mexican Government has cabled 50,000 pesos (about $25,000) to the Minister at Santo Domingo. The American Red Cross chapter at Porto Rico is directing relief operations, and the American Minister, Charles B. Curtis, has formed a relief committee.

Mysterious Aladdin Cave of Gold Drawing Australians Into Bush

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Departure of two expeditions into Central Australia in search of gold is largely due to the persistent belief among prospectors that somewhere in the heart of the country there exists an Aladdin's cave of gold closely guarded by aborigines.

One party, leaving Sydney and traveling by way of Alice Springs, includes Captain Blakiston-Houston, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General. It has taken along with it an airplane to assist in the survey work and if necessary to drop food supplies if the men get too far from their base.

The other expedition, from Adelaide, is led by Michael Terry, explorer and author, being financed by a group of some 50 leading citizens. Both parties recently reached their bases in the Alice Springs country about the same time.

The Terry expedition is prepared to remain for 12 months, being one of the best organized expeditions sent into the interior for many years.

Dr. Herbert Basedow, a central Australian authority, puts the object of the quest at the southwest corner of the Northern Territory, between 250 and 300 miles from Alice Springs.

Thirty years ago an explorer named Earle penetrated the wilds and brought back dazzling specimens in a bottle-green quartz. Since then parties have endeavored to trace the locality and have failed. Earle's rough sketch of the country showed a cave where invisible wealth rivaling Aladdin's was supposed to be hidden. The natives are said to know, but are unwilling to give the information.

The natives have traveled in from the far interior to the west coast of South Australia with fine specimens from the mysterious field, and men have gone after it, without success. It is said that since the country is subject to long periods of drought, sometimes extending over nine years, the natives think that expeditions visiting the locality with camel teams will use up the small resources of water and, consequently, are hostile when whites put in an appearance.

Dr. Basedow, however, has not found the natives so alarming as they have been painted.

The South Australian Government has already sent three expeditions to Central Australia in search of the deposits. Dr. Basedow, then deputy Government Geologist, accompanied one of them. They obtained some of the green-looking quartz, but there was no gold in it. When Dr. Basedow led the McKay expedition in 1926 he met some natives of the tribes inhabiting the elusive gold-bearing country, but they divulged nothing.

Dr. Basedow is convinced of the presence of gold deposits. The country, he says, has striking auriferous tendencies.

Statesmen of Europe Hold Sessions at Geneva to Deliberate on Briand Scheme for Federation

Of 27 Representatives Present at Meeting, 23 Are Foreign Ministers

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—France, as the country which initiated the discussion on European federation, is particularly interested in the Geneva proceedings, and, though there are two schools of thought as to the desirability of the particular mode of the organization, on the whole it is felt that Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, has once more demonstrated French sincerity in the cause of peace.

Twenty-three out of the 27 countries present at the conference are represented by their Foreign Ministers. This fact reveals the importance attached to the deliberations. These representatives have full liberty. A formula of the vaguest is put forward and it can be elaborated in a variety of ways. M. Briand himself stands uncommitted to anything but the general idea.

Diplomatic circles are somewhat embarrassed at the possibility of merely making a replica of the League of Nations on a smaller scale. The Journal des Debats, for example, says:

"It is generally appreciated that a league which takes in all Europe and possesses a Council and an Assembly and a permanent Secretariat must eclipse the League of Nations, or enter into conflict some day with it. The overlapping and intermingling of two Councils and two Assemblies may create a thousand difficulties, while two distinct permanent administrations cannot fail to became rivals. This is not one of those regional arrangements authorized by the Covenant, but is the constitution of a miniature league, which, if it develops, could live only at the expense of the original League."

Here is a practical objection which seems to have made headway, but it will be remarked that this objection is merely directed against one suggested method of organizing a European federation and not against a European federation itself. For the federation itself there is a strong, widespread sentiment and M. Briand has reason to be satisfied with the reception of his idea. Care should be taken not to confound the idea with the ways and means of realizing it. The stage is one in which ways and means are to be studied.

That is precisely the purpose of the 27 European states at Geneva. They have already decided that some kind of European union is advisable. They now have to proceed to the determination of this form. It is believed that the two days allotted for discussion before the opening of the Assembly will not suffice to give a real indication. It is probable that the Assembly will debate the subject. It is probable that a committee will be set to work.

It would be well to understand in advance that nobody expects a federation to come forth like Minerva, fully armed, from the head of Jupiter. It must be constructed carefully, perhaps slowly, little by little. What is hoped is that the Geneva meeting will enable a start to be made.

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan Arrives in Peiping

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Gov. Yen Hsi-shan arrived here Sept. 8 and is preparing to take the oath of office as chairman of the Peiping Government Sept. 9.

He announced his intention of remaining in Peiping permanently and devoting his attention to civil administration, leaving to Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang full military control.

The Government is organized so a strategic withdrawal to some interior capital, preferably Taiyuanfu, can be arranged if Peiping is threatened militarily. The Government has decided to restore the name Peking.

Planes Kill 200 in Nanning

HONG KONG, China (AP)—A report here Sept. 8 said 200 persons had been killed in a recent raid by Cantonese airplanes on the besieged city of Nanning, in Kwangsi Province. The city is a stronghold of Kwangsi rebels.

The inhabitants refused to surrender and the report said they were still holding out against combined Jwantung and Yunnan forces. Owing to the scarcity of food in the city, 40,000 civilians were evacuated during a lull in the fighting. Foreigners remaining in the city are living in launches on the river ready to leave the area in haste.

WORK OF MOSCOW FOUND IN HUNGARY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The Communist outbreak threatened for Sept. 7 came to nothing, but police investigations have led to the arrest of a number of Communist leaders from whom important data were obtained.

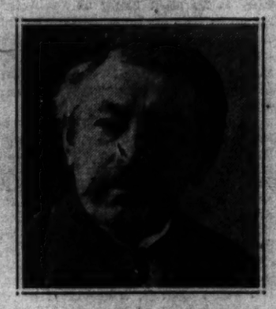
This, it is declared, proves conclusively that the disturbances of Sept. 1 and the planned activities for this week-end were organized and financed from Moscow via Berlin and Vienna.

Among those arrested is Paul Foeldes, technical manager of a textile factory at Osepel and a functionary under the post-war Communist régime in Hungary. Foeldes is stated to have been in close touch with Bela Kun, one-time Communist dictator here and now director in Moscow of Communist propaganda in central Europe and the Balkans.

STAMPS TO HONOR BOLIVAR

SAN SALVADOR, C. A. (By U. P.)—The Government on Sept. 7 authorized issuance of 20,000 special stamps, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of Simon Bolivar, South American liberator. The stamps will be for air mail.

SPONSORS



Both Photos by Underwood

ARISTIDE BRIAND (Top) and COUNT RICHARD COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, Two Outstanding Figures in the Movement for a Federated Europe.

Reich Depends on 'New Army,' Von Seeckt Says

Its Founder Is Adopted as Candidate by German People's Party

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Gen. Hans von Seeckt, founder of the "Young German Army," frequently referred to as the great man of mystery, keeping or being kept in the background as the coming dictator, spoke for the first time in Berlin in the election campaign, after the German People's Party put him up among its candidates for Parliament.

At the meeting General von Seeckt had the courage to speak quite frankly about the wishes of certain sections of the population, and it is perhaps the first time that one has heard such unreserved statements on these subjects from a man whose word counts no little here.

Germany, Gen. von Seeckt continued, should enjoy the right of self-determination in the question of armaments. It should be placed in a position where it can guarantee its own safety. No nation was so endangered as Germany.

Since General von Seeckt believed other nations would never lower their armaments to the level of Germany, he demanded the equalization of German armaments according to Germany's strength. Only if all these conditions were fulfilled will Germany be willing to coöperate in solving the great European questions, he declared.

Gen. von Seeckt made the remarkable statement that "in the new army lies our future." This is seen as being wholly the viewpoint of the military man as one paper points out. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent had an opportunity to question the general after his address regarding his views on the strength of the German army in the future. He replied that he did not believe the pre-war standard would have to be restored, but he did hold that the strength of the army should at least be double the present Reichswehr. An increase of military strength would also react on the navy and air fleet.

Attempt to Bring Utopian Dream Into Line With Practical Politics

BY ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Pursuing an ideal which has been the dream of Utopians for centuries, the officials of 27 European countries met in Geneva on Sept. 8 to discuss the terms of Aristide Briand's plan for a European federation.

For the first time in history the idea of a United States of Europe is formally under discussion at a meeting of accredited diplomatic representatives who include 23 Foreign Ministers. It is not expected that a United States of Europe will spring full grown from this assembly of responsible ministers. There is every expectation that the plan will require much further study and that the particular preoccupations of many European states will prevent anything like a realization of the ideal for many years to come.

Yet without overlooking the serious criticisms which have been posed to the Briand plan and remembering the fundamental cleavage between the satisfied and dissatisfied nations of Europe today, nevertheless, the statesmen are hoping that the first stone may be laid of a structure which will eventually rise into the clouds. Of late the Briand proposals have had a "bad press" in most European countries. There has been a cynical custom of predicting an early doom for Pan-European aspirations.

But the critics have overlooked in this easy flood of realism that every one of the replies to the Briand memorandum emphasized the essential solidarity of Europe's interests. Every responsible statesman in his reply to Aristide Briand recognized that a united Europe was an ideal which none could challenge. Placing the ideal of a Federated Europe within the larger universal ideal of the League of Nations, it constitutes what one publicist calls a "plebiscite in favor of the League of Nations."

Though the ideal of one European commonwealth has been familiar to visionary politicians and philosophers for centuries and was quite clearly expounded by jurists before the outbreak of the World War, only in the present decade has it become a genuine political issue. Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, whose own antecedents were broadly European, has led a vigorous propaganda movement which he called Pan-Europa. The idea was not

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French Professor Starts Gulf Stream Power Project

MATANZAS, Cuba (AP) — Prof. Georges Claude, French natural scientist, on Sept. 8 prepared to proceed at once with development of his scheme to produce inexpensive power from the Gulf Stream.

Elated at the success of launching his 5000-feet long 6-foot diameter tube to draw cold water from the depths below the Gulf Stream, he expected little further difficulty to attach to his $1,000,000 experiment in practical physics.

The tube, probably the most expensive part of the power project, was slipped into the water off this port Sept. 7, after two previous attempts had failed because, Prof. Claude charged, of sabotage by interests opposed to his idea.

A dozen tug boats, a government destroyer, two companies of troops, and squads of provincial police assisted in the gigantic task. The tugs lined the apparatus to keep it from curving and breaking in the Gulf Stream until the two cables keeping it on the surface were cut and it slipped smoothly to the bottom of the ocean.

It is Professor Claude's plan to draw warm water from the surface of the Gulf Stream, vaporize it by submitting it to vacuum, using the steam to operate a turbine, and in turn condensing the steam again to maintain the vacuum.

Professor Claude has the backing of the French Academy of Science and the Cuban Government in the venture.

Man Who Weighed Earth Shows How Fourth Dimension Would Look, If—

WASHINGTON (AP)—A man who weighed the world is now putting wires together to show how the figures of the fourth dimension of space would look to men if they could visualize the laws of that pet theory of higher mathematics.

Dr. Paul R. Heyl, bureau of standards physicist, known throughout the world of research, said on Sept. 8 he had undertaken the new task chiefly for his own amusement, though his products will be preserved by the bureau. The fourth dimension has been his hobby since boyhood.

No human being, Dr. Heyl explained, has ever really imagined the fourth dimension of space. He himself recognizes it only in mathematical theory.

Dr. Heyl made a significant contribution to man's knowledge of absolute facts when he announced last June, after more than six years' intensive study, that the world would weigh 6,592,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

"One way of putting it," he mused, "is this: If all the human race with all its livestock suddenly were whisked to another planet, the weight of the earth would not be reduced by one-million-millionth."

He grinned at the suggestion of explaining the fourth dimension in simple language, but he offered:

"A straight line is in the first dimension; theoretically, you make it by moving a dot in any direction. Move that line and you get a plane figure, such as a square—theoretically, the second dimension. Move the square in a direction not contained in it, such as up or down, and you make a cube, a figure of the third dimension. Move that third dimension figure theoretically in some direction which we do not yet comprehend even in imagination, and the result is a figure of the fourth dimension."

While he spoke, he fingered the three models now complete. One resembled a ball of popcorn in which only the outlines of the grain could be seen—such a complicated mass of wires it was. Another looked like a set of triangles, all crushed together.

The models varied in size from several inches to more than a foot in diameter. Heyl has been working on them in spare time for more than a year, soldering black and white picture wire together to form the outlines. He hopes to complete them soon. He smiled as he observed that the significance of his work was "perhaps nothing at all."

"But this, you see, is my way of having fun," he said, adding with a lighter smile, "I have known more dangerous hobbies."

NEW REGIME GAINS FAVOR IN ARGENTINA

Practically Entire Republic Backs Gen. Uriburu's Government

IRIGOYEN GIVES UP ALL LEGAL CLAIMS

Buenos Aires Quiet Following Stormy Week-End—Former President in Prison

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The revolution which during the week-end in Buenos Aires overthrew the Government of President Irigoyen and established a new régime headed by Gen. Jose Evaristo Uriburu spread Sept. 8 to every corner of the Republic.

Province after province telegraphed its adhesion to the new government order. It was recognized from the River Plate to Cape Horn, and from the Chilean Andes to the Atlantic Ocean. In most cases the overturn was accomplished almost without disorder, the people greeting advices of Buenos Aires happenings with cries of "Viva Republica! Viva Nuevo Gobierno!"

New provincial government heads, designated by the junta, or provisional government installed by General Uriburu at Buenos Aires, took charge. From every provincial capital there came the same word:

"Complete calm prevails."

In Buenos Aires, citizens returned to work after an eventful Saturday and Sunday, which saw the political uncertainty of weeks ended in a succession of events which, once begun, developed and culminated rapidly in the retirement of President Irigoyen in favor of Dr. Enrique Martinez, Vice-President; mutiny of the army and navy; actual resignation of President Irigoyen and his internment, practically a prisoner, in a military barracks, and the establishment of a new government, headed by General Uriburu, 44-year-old Opposition leader.

People Greet New Order

While martial law still prevails and the atmosphere still is charged with the tenseness growing out of the week-end happenings, calm prevails and the utmost enthusiasm is shown for the new order of things. Cadets and troops, returning to their barracks from the fighting in front of Government House and the newspaper La Epoca Building, passed through cheering lines on the sides of the streets.

As General Uriburu's Government moved to intrench itself firmly various members of the old régime were arrested and are being held. These included the former Minister of Interior, Elpidio Gonzales; the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Horacio Oyahonte; the former Senator, Luis Molinari; the former Director of the Mails, Ammalo; the former Director of Railroads, Claps; the former chief of police traffic, Sturla; the old friend of President Irigoyen, Scarlato, and the former deputy, Bydgean.

The three last named are accused of directing the "Klan Radical," a group which was held responsible for the firing from the crowd on the cadets in the Plaza Congreso Sept. 6.

Events of the week-end had their beginning in retirement of President Irigoyen Friday evening under a constitutional provision which would permit his return to office at his pleasure. His powers were merely delegated to Dr. Enrique Martinez, vice-president. The populace, students particularly, considered the retirement merely an artifice and Saturday morning troops mutinied to enforce their demand for the President's actual resignation. The navy joined them and the movement, headed by General Uriburu, by nightfall had the city under control.

A white flag was run up at Government House before the mob, but severe fighting occurred in front of the government newspaper, La Epoca. The paper was burned by the mob. About 20 were slain and more than 100 wounded. President Irigoyen signed his resignation, and General Uriburu enlisted a new cabinet, a civil and not a military body, composed principally of members of the old Opposition.

New Régime Outlines Course

General Uriburu was named head of the new provisional government which announced as its purpose improvement of economic conditions in the country and a more representative government than that of the administration just past.

The Argentines generally took apathetically the passing of their former idol, Dr. Irigoyen. Although his election to a second six-year term took place only in 1928, his administration in the past two years has been charged with economic depression, assumption of a dictatorial rôle in national politics, and abuse of the provincial governments through his "interventors."

A message from Cordoba says the former Governor Cevallos and all his ministers were summoned to appear before the military board there and were arrested. Gen. Basilio Pertine was named to replace General Cevallos. Clashes between the police and manifestants continue.

At Tucuman General Vacareza has been named to represent the junta. Col. Rodolfo Marquez has been placed in charge of Santa Fe. Col. Jose Maria Ruda has been sent from Buenos Aires to San Juan to check disorders there. Latest messages said calm prevailed.

In Buenos Aires three men, captured in various parts of the city as

they used the political excitement to provide opportunities for theft and looting, were taken out and shot.

The Government believes that many figures it wished to arrest have made their escapes good over the Uruguayan border. Uruguay has been asked to keep a watch out for and evict such. A watch probably will be kept also at foreign legations here for some of those wanted who are believed to have taken refuge there.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs Bosch has sent circulars by cable to all the Argentine legations and embassies, communicating to them the fundamentals on which the new junta is governing and assuring them that peace reigns in the country.

More Liberal Attitude Expected in Argentina

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Overthrow of the regime of Hipolito Irigoyen in the Argentine is believed likely to usher in a new and more cordial era between that nation and the United States.

The Argentine upheaval is the fifth in Latin-America since economic depression became acute in the beginning of the year, and it is expected to have far-reaching effects internationally.

Under President Irigoyen there has been refusal in various instances to coöperate in any way with the United States. Hostility to the nothern republic was based on political and economic matters. Politically there has been resentment and suspicion over alleged dominance of Washington and Wall Street in Latin-American affairs. Economically, and probably more important, are American restrictions placed at one time or another on Argentine trade, including complete embargo of Argentine chilled and frozen beef; tariff increases on most Argentine exports, including flaxseed and casein, comprising one-half Argentine sales to the United States; quarantine on Argentine grapes, and similar restrictions, many of them still in effect, all affecting trade seriously.

When President Irigoyen came to power, in one of the greatest political landslides in his nation, an immediate act was to withdraw Ambassador Melbran from Washington, December, 1928, and to keep the office vacant since then, a matter of some 21 months. He vetoed the appointment of the Argentine delegation at the Pan-American arbitration conference.

He carried the anti-United States policy so far as to decline to send reports to the Pan-American sanitary bureau. He showed hesitancy in extending an invitation to Mr. Hoover to visit the Argentine on his "good will tour," and he refused to participate in a number of Pan-American gatherings including that on the Chaco dispute, and on the customs conference.

In part, President Irigoyen's attitude was induced by his extraordinary general all-round isolation policy and by his feud with opponents in the Legislature. Ushered into office with tremendous enthusiasm, he assumed almost dictatorial powers and named a weak cabinet which he domlnated. He carried the affair to such extremes, that he demanded to be shown practically every paper sent from an executive office and to pass judgment on nearly every act, no matter how small. This policy naturally caused the greatest congestion of government business.

When Senate opponents refused to confirm appointees, he countered by refusing to make appointments so that many diplomatic posts became vacant beside the legation in Washington. Argentina became for a time almost a hermit nation.

Opposition papers have urged representation in Washington and participation in pan-American conferences even while some of them attacked the United States for its tariff policies.

At the League of Nations' conference last year in Madrid the Argentine delegation made an open attack upon the Monroe Doctrine. The isolation program was relaxed this summer to the extent of allowing delegates to attend a pan-American trade promotion conference at Sacramento. An Argentine delegation is also present at the pan-American agricultural conference, opening here Sept. 8.

Economic depression is charged with responsibility for the fall of Irigoyen, though his personal traits doubtless expedited the matter. Similarly it undoubtedly had a part in the following four other political upheavals all of which have come this year—Santo Domingo, Haiti, Bolivia and Peru.

Besides restoring normal relations with the outside world, a new régime in Argentina is expected to bring resumption of many interrupted government works which were halted during the feud between the President and his Legislature, among others road building and construction.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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HOOVER GREETS FRENCH FLIERS IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 1)

themselves wholly and those who live, is a glory of the whole human race. It demonstrates again the high courage of mankind. It gives heart to all of us in whatever tasks engage us, for it proves that there are no limits to the courage of men and that there are no limits to what that courage can accomplish.

"Again, gentlemen, I welcome you, on behalf of the American Government and on behalf of the American people."

Among those present at the ceremony when Mr. Hoover made his address, besides Colonel Lindbergh, were Admiral Byrd and Col. Edward V. Rickenbacker, World War ace, and representatives of the French Embassy. Admiral Byrd took the occasion to present to the French nation through the fliers a "tricolor which he carried with him over the South Pole." In a brief response in French, later translated into English, Captain Coste expressed his appreciation of the welcome he had received from America.

Previous to their official reception the capital had turned out informally to welcome the aviators as they dropped down from the clouds in their plane with the enigmatic insignia of "?" the day before. Carrying through the punctuality that has marked every phase of the Coste-Bellonte program to date, the powerful plane made its appearance at 4:59 p. m. Sept. 7 from New York and was bouncing along Boiling Field on the dot of 5 p. m., when it was due. It was accompanied by an escort of Marine Corps pursuit planes. The fliers were taken in an open car to the French Embassy amid a good-sized crowd of enthusiasts and later waved their greeting from a balcony on the second floor.

The fliers later made known that they contemplated a good will flight to Mexico City during their stay in America. Plans for a proposed tour of the United States are still indefinite it was said but will be announced shortly. The fliers leave the capital the morning of Sept. 9.

Two young hero worshipers pushed into a reception the fliers were giving to reporters following their arrival and offered the airmen a bull puppy as a mascot. The puppy was refused, but the embarrassment of the youngsters, both aged 14, was relieved as the fliers summoned up the best of their halting English to thank the lads, while at the same time they shook their hands half a dozen times.

ITALIAN EXECUTIONS AROUSE JUGOSLAVS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — News of the conviction and execution of four Jugoslav revolutionists at Trieste, Italy, for terroristic activity allegedly directed against the Italian State and inspired by a nationalistic organization operating from Jugoslavia, has caused deep indignation throughout this country, and especially in Croatia and Slovenia.

Jugoslavs generally consider victims to have been martyrs, and extol them as national heroes.

PRISON CHAPLAIN NAMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Rev. Edward S. Belden, of Bristol, Conn., has been appointed Protestant chaplain of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. William H. Smith, who will leave the prison on Oct. 1 to become rector of Christ Episcopal Church of Schenectady, N. Y.

CHARITY GETS $4,822,299

NEW YORK (AP)—A million dollars apiece was left to the Salvation Army, the Roosevelt Hospital and the Charity Organization Society by Lloyd W. Seaman, financier, his will revealed Sept. 8. Of his $5,862,299 estate all but $1,040,000 went to charity.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

MAJESTIC TONIGHT at 8:25
$1.50 Mats. Wed. and Sat.
John Drinkwater's COMEDY HIT
"BIRD IN HAND"

WILBUR TONIGHT at 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat
JANE COWL
IN SHAKESPEARE'S GUSTY COMEDY
"TWELFTH NIGHT"
Staged by ANDREW LEIGH of the Old Vic, London
Eves. 50c to $3—Wed. Mat. 50c to $2—Sat. Mat. 50c to $2.50

'GENUINE' LIQUOR IS FOUND SCARCE IN CONNECTICUT

Dry Department Says Most of It Is a Cheap and Impure Fake

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—There practically is no such thing as "genuine" liquor in this State, according to the Connecticut Department of Prohibition Administration, which declares that "every bottle of 'Canadian ale' or 'London-distilled whisky' sold here is a cheap and impure fake."

In every seizure that the enforcement office has made, the announcement says, the confiscated liquor has been found upon analysis to be of an inferior grade of artificially colored alcohol. For this reason, the office declares, "those who believe they deal with superior bootleggers are being grossly deceived."

"It is generally conceded," said Robert O. Sengle, administrator, "that the liquor sold in a certain kind of speakeasy may be poor stuff, but it is exactly the same liquor that is being sold in more pretentious places, only there it is considerably dressed up with elaborate sealings and labels, and the prices charged are in proportion to the grandeur of the establishment where the stuff is sold.

"We have had cases in which the proprietors of such places admitted to us that they bought near beer, washed off the labels, and sold it for genuine beer at prices about three times the amount it commanded in its original form.

"We have raided exclusive places where well-patronised bars have been set up. Yet these patrons, who were so confident that they were getting liquor that had been smuggled in, really drank the same kind of stuff that is being offered in the dingiest speakeasies."

"Prohibition enforcement will be greatly simplified," Mr. Sengle continued, "by educating the public and bringing it to the realization that there is no genuine liquor to be obtained in this country. To be sure, there may be a small amount smuggled in, but I feel that 95 per cent of the stuff that Americans drink is faked. Intelligent persons will soon come to understand that the knowing wink and whispered assertion of a shipment just brought in by plane from Canada mean nothing at all."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle northerly winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight; fresh northerly winds diminishing.

Northern New England: Generally fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday fair; moderate north and northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: North and middle Atlantic states: Period of general showers middle of week, otherwise mostly fair: temperatures above normal until about Thursday, excepting in northern New England and northern New York; considerably cooler latter part of the week.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sept.8	Max. Sept.7		9 a.m. Sept.8	Max. Sept.7
Albany	60	74	Memphis	76	92
Atlantic City	68	84	Montreal	54	..
Boston	59	72	[illegible]	..	..
Buffalo	58	74	New Orleans	70	90
Charleston	78	82	New York	62	80
Chicago	64	70	Philadelphia	68	82
Denver	58	80	Pittsburgh	60	80
Des Moines	62	84	Portland, Me.	60	70
Eastport	54	64	Portland, Ore.	56	70
Galveston	82	88	San Francisco	60	68
Hatteras	80	84	St. Louis	68	82
Helena	54	72	St. Paul	54	68
Jacksonville	76	90	Seattle	58	70
Kansas City	70	90	Tampa	74	88
Los Angeles	64	70	Washington	72	82

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:33 p. m., Tuesday 12:54 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 12.84 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:37 p. m.

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Busy Times at Hand in Canning Industry

THE canning industry is now in the busiest season of the year. Now that doubt over the availability of crops for canning purposes has been removed, specifications for tin plate have increased to large proportions and indications are that canneries will be able to make a favorable showing this year.

The position of this industry is further strengthened because stocks of canned goods on hand are small.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary Celebrations: Boston, concert by People's Orchestra, assisted by Apollo Club, Symphony Hall, 8; exhibition of full-sized reproduction of the "Arbella," Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere St., until 10, admission 25c; National Gift and Art Show, Copley-Plaza, all evening.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Special meeting, Board of Directors, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Exchange Rooms, 2.

Tercentenary Celebrations: Exhibition of full-sized reproduction of the "Arbella," Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.; National Gift and Art Show, Copley-Plaza, all day, through Friday; Brockton, 31st day of Brockton Fair, day and evening, through Saturday; Salem, House of the Seven Gables, and Essex Institute, open to public, all day.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. An exhibition of the Romanesque portal from the Church of St. Miguel at Uncastillo, a permanent acquisition. Special Exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the 18th Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen. Loan collection of 100 Colonial portraits through Sept. 21.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water-Colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Professor Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints. Special exhibition of objects found by the exhibitions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Closed on legal holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open daily 9 to 5; Sunday, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Loan collection of coins and bills from many lands, some very rare, prepared and exhibited by Robert Spence of Jamaica Plain. Saturday, Sept. 13, colored motion pictures showing the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Sunday, Sept. 14, motion picture talk on Australia's Wild Northwest. Nature Club meeting, Saturday, 13, to organize for winter work, and "Our Hobbies" Club meeting to discuss next issue of "Our Hobbies" magazine. Last issue of "Our Hobbies" on sale at Museum.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Old Ship pictures. Through Sept. 13.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by American Artists.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual general fall exhibition by members. Through month of September.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Summer exhibit.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 221 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Old and modern views of Boston. Throughout the summer.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibit of prints and etchings.

Schervee Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings. Summer exhibit.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Modern colored wood-cuts and reproductions of the 12th and 16th century wood-cuts; loaned by the Boston Museum.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 580 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Summer Colony Exhibitions

Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road—Third exhibit of the season. Open weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6. Through mid-September.

Art Students' Guild School, 37 Main Street, Rockport—Paintings, drawings, mural decorations and Paris Derelict series by Josef Presser. Open daily 2 to 6. Through Sept. 30.

Ogunquit Art Association, Ogunquit, Me.—First annual exhibit. Through Sept. 15.

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COL. WOODCOCK IS TO ANALYZE CONSTITUTION

To Address Mass Meeting in Boston on Anniversary of Document

The 143d anniversary of the signing of the Federal Constitution will be commemorated in Boston by a mass meeting and dinner in Ford Hall, Sept. 15, at which Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, federal prohibition director, will be chief speaker, and Mrs. William H. Brown, chairman of the Law Enforcement League, will preside.

Planned under the auspices of organizations opposed to the repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act" in Massachusetts, the meeting is expected to focus public attention on the duty of states in upholding the arm of the Federal Government. Arthur J. Davis, chairman of the Constitution Defense Committee, is asking the coöperation of all groups interested in the furtherance of law and order.

Colonel Woodcock's presence and his address will supply the keynote to this discussion as it will deal with the subject of "The Supreme Necessity of State Coöperation in the Enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment." Coming direct from Washington as the foremost enforcement official in the country it is expected that his message will be of great significance.

Among the leaders of the various organizations to be represented at the dinner and the meeting are the following: Arthur Perry, Mrs. William Tilton, Miss Eugenia B. Frothingham, John L. Grandin, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, Samuel H. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. E. Tallmadge Root, T. C. Fales, Arthur J. Davis, Courtenay Guild, Mrs. George Whiting, Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, Allan C. Emery, Delcevare King, Arthur W. Robinson, C. O. Blood, G. Loring Briggs, Thomas N. Carver, Edwin H. Hall.

Harvard Forest Fund Completed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PETERSHAM, Mass—Completion of an endowment of $200,000 to futhering research work at the Harvard Forest here was announced Sept. 7 by Prof. Richard T. Fisher, instructor in the Bussey Institution of Harvard University.

The endowment was started by Charles Lathrop Pack, of Lakewood, N. J., president of the American Tree Association, with a gift of $100,000. It was stipulated in Mr. Pack's donation that a like sum must be obtained from other donors, and this provision has now been fulfilled, Professor Fisher announced.

Harvard Forest, one of the oldest forest experiment stations in the United States, already offers remarkable facilities for the study of forest entomology, forest management and silviculture, and the $200,000 endowment will enable it to greatly extend its research work in all lines of forestry, it was announced. Among other important results of the work at the experiment station has been the proving that new timber can be grown profitably on land which has once been logged-off.

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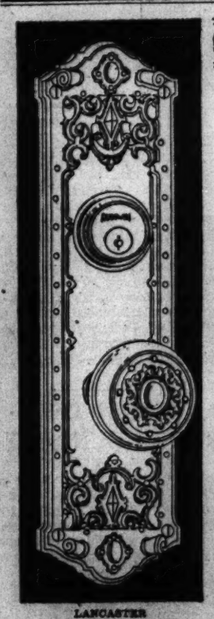
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'Trimountaine' Is Changed to Boston at Second Meeting of Colony Court

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 8, 1630—Pursuant to the adjournment vote of Aug. 23, the Court of Assistants held its second session this morning "att 8 of the clocke." Governor Winthrop, Deputy-Governor Dudley and the following Assistants were present: Sir Richard Saltonstall, Mr. Isaack Johnson, Capt. John Endecott, Mr. Thomas Sharpe, Mr. Increase Nowell, Mr. William Coddington, Mr. Roger Ludlowe, Mr. Edward Rossiter, Mr. William Pinchon and Mr. Simon Bradstreete.

Captain Endecott, who was on a honeymoon journey to the Plymouth Colony when the Court last met, "did nowe take the oath of an Assistant in the presence of the Court."

It was ordered "that evy third Tuesday there should be a Court of Assistants, helde att the Governor's howse, (for the tyme being), to begin att 8 of the clocke in the morneing, evy Assistant not being present att that tyme to be fyned att the discrecon of the Court."

At about this point in the proceedings, Mr. Ludlowe and Mr. Rossiter entered "the great howse" with apologetic gestures for being late, having miscalculated the time it would take to sail over from their home in the Mattapan Plantation, near the mouth of the Naponsett River; and soon afterward Mr. Pinchon arrived from Rocksbury, and entered hastily without attempt at apology. Whereupon it was ordered that the three delinquents "is fyned a noble a peece for their absence from the Court after the tyme appoyncted." The nobel is now valued at 6 shillings 8 pence.

James Penn, who at the last session was chosen beadle and server of process, "did now take the oath of beadle." Penn then presented to the Court John Baker and William Clearke, who had been involved in a controversy which led to "unseemly speeches and pestiferous threats." Both were heard by the Court; and then it was ordered "that Mr. Clearke shall pay unto John Baker the some of XXXVIII shillings, in recompence for the damage he received by a bargaine of cloathe, wherein Mr. Clearke dealte fraudylently with the said John Baker, as hath beene pved upon oath."

Captain Underhill and Captain Patricke, military officers of the Company, were asked to state their needs in the way of compensation for public service. After they had spoken, it was ordered that they "shall have allowed them for halfe a yeares pvision, 2 hogsheads of meale, 4 bushells of malte, X pounds of powder, & leade to make shott; also howseroome pvided for them, & 15p 12s in money, to make other pvisions. All this to be done att the publique charge, their yeare to begin from the tyme they begin to keepe howse."

Assistant Johnson then stated that he desired the consent of the Court to adopt "Boston" as the name of his new Plantation on the Peninsula of Shawmutt. Ludlowe and Rossiter suggested "Dorchester" as a better name for the Mattapan Plantation, as all the settlers there had come from "the west country" of which Dorchester had sent the greater number. Sir Richard announced that "Waterton," the home of his ancestors, was good enough for his Plantation up the Charles. It then was ordered "that Trimountaine shalbe called Boston; Mattapan, Dorchester; and the towne upon the Charles Ryver, Waterton."

Secretary Bradstreete gave information that certain of the planters had secretly set themselves down near the Merrimack River at a place they called Aggawam; whereupon it was ordered "that noe peon shall plante in any place within the lymitts of the Pattent, without leave from the Govnr and Assistants, or the major pte of them."

It was further ordered, "that a warrant shalbe sent to Aggawam to comand those that are planted there forthwith to come away."

Now Thomas Morton, who, at the last session, was ordered to be sent for by process, was presented before the Court by Beadle Penn. The Governor bade the "Lord of Misrule of Merry-Mount" to listen to his sentence; but Morton desired to make a defense and to claim that the Massachusetts Bay Company had no jurisdiction over himself or his trading post. But he was silenced. After Court was dismissed, Morton described the proceedings in these words:

"A Court is called of purpose for mine host. Hee there convented, and must heare his doome before hee goe. Nor will they admitt him to capitulate, and know whereof they are so violent to put such things in practice against a man they never saw before. Nor will they allow of it, though hee decline their jurisdiction. They all with one assent put him to silence, crying out, Heare the Governour.

They heard the Governor, who read the following sentence: "That Thomas Morton shall presently be sett into the bilbowes, and after sent prisoner into England, by the shipp called the Gifte, nowe returning thither; that all his goods shalbe seazed upon to defray the charge of his transportation, payment of his debts, and to give satisfaction to the Indeans for a cannoe hee unjustly tooke away from them; and that his howse, after his goods are taken out, shalbe burnt downe to the ground in the sight of the Indeans, for their satisfaction, for many wrongs hee hath done them from tyme to tyme."

The Court adjourned at noon; and Thomas Morton sits in the stocks in public view where all paths meet. Women and children come to look with awe at this hater of Puritans. The "salvages" also come, with smiles and wonderment at the queer punishments devised by the white man.

REVOLUTION CAUSES SELLING

PARIS (AP)—The revolution in Argentina caused a certain amount of selling in Argentine securities on the Bourse today, but there were plenty of buyers and only a few stocks showed slight losses.

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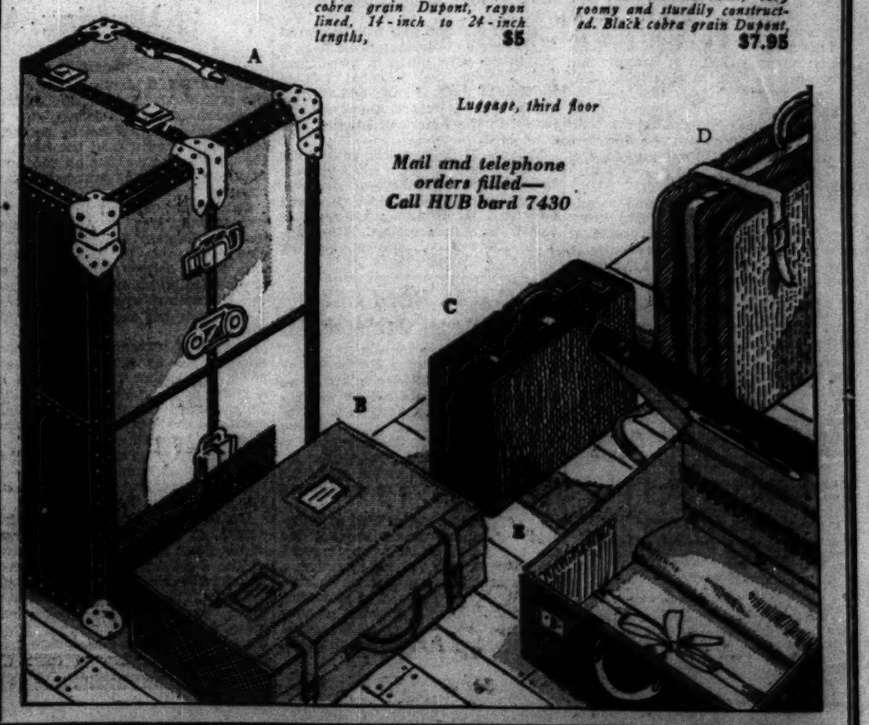

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AIR NAVIGATION COMES IN SCOPE OF WORLD LAW

Code of Practice Adopted at New York Conference —Simon Presides

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—What is believed to be the first draft of a world code of law in the interest of aerial navigation was adopted by the International Law Association Sept. 8. The discussions on this question, presided over by Dr. Walter Simons of Berlin, revealed a surprising degree of unanimity among the delegates as to the need of safeguarding air traffic from the contingencies of war.

The slogan "Freedom of the Air," thus finds its place beside that of "Freedom of the Sea" in the parlance of international relations. The text of the draft as adopted, follows:

"It is desirable that all the countries of the world should agree to an Air Navigation Convention for the control and conduct of air traffic and that all states should coöperate in bringing about such a comprehensive international agreement.

"Each contracting party when not a belligeent should undertake to accord freedom of innocent passage above its territory to private aircraft of the other contracting parties provided that the conditions laid down by the convention are complied with.

Special Marks Stipulated

"Aircraft operated by concerns authorized to run regular lines of transport should carry the special uniform marks provided for them in addition to the prescribed nationality and registration marks.

"An international regulation should be framed regarding the seizure, attachment or detention of aircraft and the prevention thereof by suitable guarantees.

"Any person who willfully or negligently disturbs the safety of operation of air navigation by damaging, destroying or removing plant, means of conveyance or other objects which serve the purposes of aerial traffic, by the preparation of obstructions during the flight, by false marks or signals or in any such way and thereby occasions a danger for life and limb or the property of others should be punished."

Under the chairmanship of R. S Fraser of the British delegation, the association members then took up the report of the committee on codification of international law. This report which was laid before the conference by Arthur K. Kuhn of New York, recommends continued collaboration between governments and voluntary law associations for the attainment of a large measure of agreement regarding the possible codification of the laws of nations on nationality, territorial waters and the responsibility of states for damage done in their territory to the person or property of foreigners.

Closely akin to the proposals for the protection of aerial navigation is the draft convention for the protection of wireless communications, submitted to the conference by Senator Mariano D'Amelio. Article 2 of the proposed convention affirms that the person who, "either wilfully or from want of caution, transmits or circulates a false danger signal or transmits or circulates calls for help, which are either false or calculated to deceive," is guilty of a punishable offense. It is also held to be a violation of the convention for a person to reveal the contents, or even so much as publish, the existence of a message intercepted by the person in question by means of a wireless receiving station.

Questions in Radiocasting

Relevant, also, to those items on the conference agenda dealing with aircraft and the radio, is the statement on radiocasting rights drawn up by Dr. Willy Hoffmann of Leipzig and placed before the delegates. Attention is drawn to the fact that radiocasting is a function of public interest, and, as such, deserves special protection.

The World Radio Union and the International Radio Congress were looked to as agencies through which it might ultimately be possible to arrive at an international understanding regarding the infringement of radiocasting rights and commercial exploitation of radiocasts. It is expected that the Association will defer extended consideration of this question until the conference two years hence.

The significance of the proposed conventions on aerial navigation, radio and radiocasting, lies in the fact that the legal world is making a valient effort to keep pace with current developments in the field of natural science.

Neutrality Action Postponed

While the conference expressed itself as being in fundamental sympathy with the proposals of Judge Boye of the Norway Supreme Court to redefine the policy of neutrality in view of the pledges assumed by the 57 signatories to the Kellogg pact, it was felt to be advisable to postpone final action until the members of the various national sections of the International Law Association has received further opportunity to study the proposals.

It became evident, as the discussions continued, that the conference clearly felt the need of having the pact implemented in some way, either along the lines proposed by Judge Boye or in some other way.

Arthur K. Kuhn of the American delegation proposed as a substitute for the Boye resolution that in the event of a violation of the pact "the adoption of a policy of non-intercourse" with the violating country would not be construed as a violation of neutrality. Here again the conference cautioned delay and this sentiment prevailed.

Many of the delegates, including a large number of the American group, expressed their reluctance to adopt measures designed to enforce the provisions of the pact until an international understanding had been arrived at as to what constitutes "aggression" and the methods to be pursued in naming the "aggressor" state. As Edward A. Harriman of Washington put it, "The United States has not been willing and gives no indication of being willing to accept the decision of another power as to who is the agressor in a war."

Friends of the Indian Meet

© Underwood

HE SEEMS TO HAVE MADE A JOB FOR HIMSELF

Dr. W. Carson Ryan Jr., When Professor of Education at Swarthmore College, Submitted to the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior a Plan for Bettering the Cultural Plight of the Red Man. Now That He Has Been Sworn In as Director of Education for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, He Will Have a Chance to Carry Out the Recommendations He Made at That Time. Some of Them He Already Finds in Effect. He is Seen in the Picture Being Congratulated by Charles J. Rhoads, at the Left, Commissionr of Indian Affairs.

Rubber Decision Pleases Industry

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Relief is generally expressed over the Straits Settlements Government decision against any form of rubber control though it is admitted that an acute crisis exists in the industry with the fall in the commodity's price to four pence and one-eighth per pound and stocks in this country reaching the formidable total of 110,400 pounds.

The only control which can now operate is price and it is clear that if the present low figures continue any length of time the less efficient plantations must cesae production and stocks grow smaller while the low price will stimulate consumption and new channels for the use of rubber will be found. With rationalization brought into operation amalgamations are expected to result thus reducing the overhead costs of production and distribution.

Already a large number of native producers have stopped tapping as few employed up-to-date methods, which meant they received smaller prices than the present figures, which are impossible for even well-managed estates.

CHOCOLATE'S CLASS PUT TO HIGH COURT

WASHINGTON (AP) — Whether sweet chocolate and sweet milk chocolate are candy was asked the Supreme Court on Sept. 6 in a case involving approximately $8,000,000. The Government asked the court to review a decision of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, which sustained the contention of the Hershey Chocolate Company and other chocolate concerns that sweet and sweet milk chocolate are not taxable as candy.

The chocolate concerns brought suit to recover taxes paid over a period of years, but a district court held the concoctions taxable. The companies appealed and won.

EDUCATOR FINDS MUCH IS DONE TO HELP THE INDIAN

New Director of Education Pleased With Progress Made

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Three years ago Dr. W. Carson Ryan Jr., professor of education at Swarthmore College, helped in the preparation of the Institute for Government Research report that called the Indian service educationally "starved." Upon his recent entrance to the service as director of education, at the invitation of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, he was impressed with the progress that has been made toward ends that were recommended in the report submitted to Dr. Hubert Work, former Secretary of the Interior.

Two outstanding tasks were laid before the service by the education section of the report. The first demanded better food for children at Indian boarding schools. The second called for a less tangible reform, establishment of an up-to-date personnel to give the Indians benefits of modern social welfare service.

As the first step toward building up an adequate personnel for the Indian educational service, Dr. Work stated that "there should be in Washington a well-equipped technical staff, of the sort both public education and business have found necessary in recent years, to advise as to educational policies, map out programs for adult education and other activities."

Dr. Ryan found that there had preceded him in entering the service, half a dozen specialists in various fields of education, well equipped to do these very things. He found a specialist in home economics, one in elementary education, secondary education, industrial education, agricultural extension, as well as an assistant director of education.

"The surest way to achieve the change in point of view that is imperative in Indian education is to raise the qualifications of teachers and other employees," read another section of the report. Three years later, Dr. Ryan notes "a real beginning" in the employing of better qualified teachers. Although requirements have not been specifically raised, he estimates that the standards of elementary school teachers is at least two years higher than it was when he conducted the survey and said that college graduates are now being selected for many of the positions.

While Indian boarding schools are still maintained, the Indian Office will seek to better them, but Dr. Wilbur is determinned that the Indian school system shall not be one of elaborate boarding schools. Instead, he plans to work the Indian children as rapidly as possible into the same public schools that the white children attend.

Even when this has been accomplished, it will be necessary to have a capable staff of modern social case workers to follow up the transfers and ascertain whether they are succeeding in their new surroundings, Dr. Ryan points out. In addition, the service will have to look after the education of young children and of adults—leading to necessity of a staff of educators versed in two of the latest and most difficult fields of education, that of the pre-school child and of the adult.

Dr. Ryan brings to the service a combination of knowledge of these latest types of education and an understanding of Indian problems gained by visits to all the larger schools of the service and many of the smaller ones when he was working on the Institute for Government Research report. He has also made extensive studies in the field of vocational training and vocational guidance, which will play an important part in the Indian program outlined by Dr. Wilbur.

One of the chief tasks will be to impress upon the states their duty to give public school attendance to the Indian, Dr. Ryan says. Public schools now charge the Federal Government anywhere from 9 to 60 cents a day for educating its wards. "The states do not question the right of non-taxpaying aliens to attend their schools free. Why should they charge the Indian?" he asks.

BELGIUM REJOICES AT BIRTH OF PRINCE

BRUSSELS (AP) — Belgium rejoiced Sept. 8, in the birth on Sept. 7 of a new prince and heir in the direct line to the Throne.

The new prince, who is the son of Princess Astrid of Sweden, wife of Crown Prince Leopold, was baptized Sept. 7 with the name Badouth Albert Axel Marie Gustave.

With the booming of a salute of 101 guns a crowd surrounded the castle to cheer the Prince and his family.

Princess Astrid is the first daughter of Prince Charles of Sweden, brother of the Swedish King, and of Princess Ingeborg.

NEW ENGLAND'S GROWTH PUSHED IN COUNCIL PLAN

Special Day to Be Observed in 54 Communities During Autumn

"New England Day" will be observed in 54 New England communities during September, October and November, the New England Council, all-New England development organization, announced here today.

"New England Day," sponsored by the council and local organizations in the 54 communities, is dedicated to renewed effort for community growth and the promotion of New England's prosperity and welfare through coöperative effort.

Throughout the 54 cities, chambers of commerce and service clubs are sponsoring meetings at which citizens from those communities and their environs will hear the opportunities of community betterment discussed and the work of the New England Council described as an example of the progress possible through coöperation.

The "New England Day" series, extending throughout three months, starts today in Vermont when J. Franklin Babb, representing the New England Council, will address a meeting of business men and other citizens at Brattleboro. "New England Day" will be observed in Burlington, Sept. 9; Montpelier and Barre, Sept. 10; and St. Johnsbury, Sept. 11. On Sept. 12, Mr. Babb will address the New England Association of Commercial Executives at their convention in Norwich, Conn.

"It is the council's hope," says the statement," that these observances will result in a better knowledge of the part organized coöperation is playing in promoting New England's growth, and of the results which in recent months have attracted nationwide attention to New England."

In many communities there will be exhibits of New England products and merchants will advertise New England, its assets and advantages.

SWAMPSCOTT SEEKS TO BEAUTIFY STATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—In an effort to beautify the town, the Swampscott Garden Club has undertaken the project of improving the setting of the Phillips Beach railroad station.

A row of saplings has been set out as a background while several varieties of shrubs and rose bushes have been grouped in the large vacant area of the station property.

B. & A. PURCHASES NEW ROLLING STOCK

The Boston & Albany Railroad announces the purchase of 15 locomotives, 10 freight and 5 passenger cars, at a cost of $1,500,000. Containing the latest modern appliances these engines weigh from 891,580 to 561,170 pounds and are capable of doing from 45 to 60 miles an hour.

Two locomotives are on exhibition on track No. 3, South Station, Boston, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Freight engines will be used on the Selkirk, N. Y. to Alston, Mass., run; passenger engines on the regular west and southwest trips.

1000 See Conwell Tablet Dedication

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORTHINGTON, Mass.—Educators and clergymen joined farmers and townspeople at the dedication of a granite boulder marking the birthplace of Dr. Russel H. Conwell, author of "Acres of Diamonds," lecturer and founder of Temple University in Philadelphia. Nearly 1000 persons witnessed the services, which were under the general direction of the Grange.

Carol Cathay Tuttle, great-granddaughter of Dr. Conwell, unveiled a bronze tablet imbedded in the boulder. Henry N. Jenks, master of the Massachusetts State Grange, gave the dedicatory address. Dr. M. Joseph Twomey, pastor of Grace Baptist Church, Philadelphia, where Dr. Conwell was once pastor, paid tribute to the high character and achievements of Dr. Conwell. Dr. Charles E. Beury, president of Temple University, said 13,000 young men and women were enrolled last year, benefiting by the opportunities offered underprivileged young men and women. Dr. Eugene Lyman of New York University, the Rev. Harlan Creelman of Union Theological Seminary and the Rev. C. H. Smith of Granby also spoke.

COTTON EXECUTIVES PLAN BOSTON FORUM

The Textile Forum, conducted by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for discussions by men in the mill of problems they encounter in their work, will open Tuesday, Sept. 16, for a series of meetings at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Agents, managers and superintendents of mills in New England, New York and Pennsylvania will discuss what is new in the industry and how to meet changing conditions. Last year representatives of 87 mills attended the Forum and indications are that this year the attendance will be much larger.

CONNECTICUT OPENS MOTORCAR INSPECTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The most extensive safety campaign ever conducted here, the "Safety Lane," including modern tests of the most important safety factors of automobiles opened today and will continue for one week.

Inspection is purely voluntary, and the tests for brakes, slide-slip, headlights, horn and windshield-wiper efficiency, and steering wheel are made without charge to the motorcar operator.

RHODE ISLAND RUSHES WORK ON HIGHWAYS

Washington Bridge Over Seekonk River to Be Opened Sept. 25

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With the closing of the tourist season in Rhode Island, less than 30 miles of highway remain under repair or rebuilding, in contrast with the years of modernization work, when many times that amount of roadbed were torn up or impassable, to the frequent discomfort of summer motoring parties.

Expenditures during the last year for roads, approximating $3,000,000, reached a record figure. The State Board of Public Roads announces that, with the combining of road-building efforts by State, cities and towns during the coming year, Rhode Island, qualifying for federal aid, will see approximately $5,000,000 expended on highway construction.

Release of vast federal allowances to meet the exigencies of business depression will be matched by Rhode Island in order to take advantage of the opportunity to improve the highway system. This will include straightening of express lines, elimination of curves and grades and widening of roads in the state highway system; continuation by the State, in collaboration with towns, of linking heavily traveled roads by means of roads which are now attractive but impassable in winter and spring, and improvement in city limits of streets connecting with new three and four lane highways.

Out of the general movement toward improving antiquated roads to relieve the big highways of much of their burdens by providing "short cuts," has grown a demand that cities be permitted to share, as do towns, in money appropriated for state roads. City officials in Providence, claiming that the metropolis contributes 80 per cent of the State's income, have asked for an apportionment during the coming year which will provide for the continuance of trunk roads past city lines where state maintenance ends now. State highway officials express themselves as favorable to this measure.

Motor traffic through Rhode Island will benefit by the opening of a new bridge on Sept. 25. This is the nearly completed Washington Bridge, which crosses the Seekonk River as a four-lane highway between Providence and East Providence. An expansive approach from the Providence side is ready and work is progressing on the approach at the opposite end.

TO URGE OLD AGE PENSIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—A committee of five members of the Connecticut Federation of Labor was appointed at the federation's convention here to appear before the platform committees at the conventions of both major parties in Connecticut to advocate a plank in favor of an old age pension.

Remember 'way back when—

THEY RODE ON BICYCLES BUILT FOR TWO?

IN THOSE DAYS they did their butchering in cold weather because artificial refrigeration had not been developed.

In the early days of Armour and Company one of the important decisions that had to be made each evening was whether the hog carcasses, prepared that day, should be kept out in the open air hanging space or moved into ice-cooled rooms. If the weather was reasonably cold, and likely to remain so, the carcasses stayed out. When there was a sudden change of temperature after working hours, the night watchmen had to hurriedly collect a gang and move the carcasses into the chill rooms

Off-condition products were acccepted as a matter of course and 10% to 20% loss was regarded as inevitable.

Today the loss of a single piece of meat is a tragedy. Pork products are kept under mechanical refrigeration at all times. The temperature is maintained within a degree of ideal and the humidity is accurately controlled.

Meat leaves the packing plant in pre-cooled refrigerator cars which are iced in transit; and at destination the meat is again placed in mechanically refrigerated rooms, thermostatically controlled.

In the old days the public could never be certain of its fresh meat supply. Salted or pickled meat was the rule throughout most of the year.

Today it is possible for the consuming public to have fresh, wholesome meat at all times and at all places, as exemplified in Armour Star Loins, Sweetbreads and Calf Brains. And the quality is far and beyond that which obtained in the days when people rode on tandem bicycles.

J. Ogden Armour
President
THE NEW AND MODERN
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
U.S.A.

2 things a dentifrice must do

1. *Polish the surface of teeth*
2. *Penetrate tiny crevices beyond reach of the toothbrush*

Your dentifrice is ineffective unless it cleans the row of tiny crevices along the edge where gums and teeth meet. Particles of food lodge here beyond the range of the toothbrush.

Squibb's Dental Cream meets every requirement of a good dentifrice. It sweeps down into out-of-the-way places, cleaning, purifying and removing accumulations. It also removes the mucin coating from the surface.

Squibb's is pleasantly flavored. Refreshes the mouth and sweetens the breath. The economically large tube at all drug stores.

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SQUIBB'S *Dental Cream*

"Protect the Beauty of Your Smile"

POUYAT FRENCH CHINA

Dinner Sets, $45

for the $85 grade

100, 103 and 105 pieces—service for twelve people

The world-famous Pouyat China, exclusive with Wanamaker's, produced by one of the oldest potteries in Limoges, France.

One hundred to one hundred and five pieces of almost wafer-thin, yet durable China . . . the kind of service you see on the most distinguished tables.

Ten lovely border decorations . . . giving a wide choice of floral, fruit and conventional border patterns . . . a number of them on the exclusive Pouyat-Wanamaker shapes.

And the $125 open stock Pouyat China Dinner Sets, $75

105 pieces—service for 12

With a rich ivory shoulder serving as background for a colorful floral pattern and conventional blue and gold border. Carried in open stock, replacements may be made at any time.

All open stocks 10 per cent. less

Entire stocks of China and Glass 10 to 50 per cent. less

WANAMAKER'S—SECOND FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York

WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY

NEW ENGLAND'S VALUES DEFINED TO CLUB WOMEN

Conference at New London to Put Stress on Rural-Urban Relations

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Those typical and worthy social, moral and cultural influences which grew out of the Pilgrim settlement and have gradually combined to constitute a "New England tradition" were defined here Sept. 8 by Howard Bradstreet, director of adult education for Hartford, speaking before members of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs.

More than 300 women from the six New England states have gathered for the twenty-first annual meeting of the conference of which Mrs. Omeron H. Coolidge of Rutland, Vt., is president. The Connecticut state federation, Mrs. Robert F. Gadd, president, is the hostess to the conference.

The program continuing through Wednesday morning, will present a variety of authorities on factors of the social, economic, judicial and cultural activities of the community in particular, and the nation at large.

Mrs. Coolidge, speaking of the intention of the meeting, said, "I like to think of the statement made before us by a certain state official when we convened in his territory. 'I realize,' he said, 'that you are not here just to play and to become acquainted with each other, but to plan constructive work for the realization of the highest good of the nation.' This administration of the New England conference has set itself coöperatively to reaching three distinct and, for us, comparatively new types of women, women in industry, the foreign born women, and the young women represented in our junior membership ranks; and I cannot let this opportunity go by without saying how peaceable and harmonious our New England federation is.

"Do not mistake me; I do not mean that its membership thinks alike unanimously. We have our differences of opinion. Instead of allowing that to be a basis for quarreling we make it a basis for enriching our experience and our work. Two ideas, conscientiously conceived, are better than one. Our work is broad enough in its conception and scope so that there is room for the harmonious working out of many points of view."

Mrs. Coolidge expressed especial satisfaction in the topics set forth for the forum on state federation work, pointing to the presentation discussion on "Art in Industry," "Unemployment," and "Our Children," as comparatively new in the federation program and of singular interest to the membership at large for the stimulation of constructive study and effort.

"We are meeting here," she sums up, "to consider the things which are vital to New England to plan for their coöperative development in our communities. We look forward especially to a discussion of the new work in rural-urban relations. This is inspired by one of the newest departments of work in the general federation and we believe a great deal of good will come out of the work we hope to do from the recommendations of Prof. Harry Perkins of the University of Vermont, Dr. Henry Taylor, who is conducting the country life survey for a three-year period, and others especially equipped to show woman's club members how rural and urban women can be brought into more intimate and constructive contact."

Serb Lead Mines Being Re-Worked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—One of the most promising lead mines believed to exist in Europe is now being developed in the southern part of Serbia or Jugoslavia, near the city of Mitrovitsa by the Selection Trust Company, an English mining concern.

This is the site of a large number of old lead and zinc mines worked in ancient times by the Romans. The hills are covered with the unfilled pits and it is evident that large quantities of metal were once extracted. All work was discontinued many centuries ago and during the long Turkish occupation the mines were not exploited. It was generally believed that all of the best ore had been extracted.

Dr. Rade Pasitch, a Serbian engineer, succeeded in persuading the English company to study the old mining area, and after investigation the English engineers became convinced that a vast quantity of excellent lead was left.

More than 3000 laborers are now at work, a plant has been erected and a little settlement has sprung up. Soon a noisy industrial city will stand on these hills, which for ages have been deserted and silent, while English engineers will direct the work of Slavs in shifts, where Roman supervisers once managed large groups of Latinized Illyrians.

Labor Unions Back Curley Buying Plan

The Boston Central Labor Union has unanimously indorsed the proposal recently made by Mayor James M. Curley that each worker able to do so spend $20 for the purpose of stimulating trade.

A resolution submitted by Michael J. Flynn, secretary of the Boston Newswriters' Union, at the meeting of the organization Sept. 7, won favorable response on the part of the trade unionists when Mr. Flynn explained that a buying wave, started in Boston, might readily extend throughout the country and stimulate industry to the point of taking up much of the slack of unemployment.

Among other questions dealt with at the meeting was the advisability of holding a special convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to clear up disputed points in relation to political campaigning. Full power was given to the executive board to act in regard to Labor's participation in Boston's tercentenary events.

BOSTON AIRPORT PLANS ANNUAL AVIATION MEET

Success of Tercentenary Event Brings Call for More Frequent Exhibitions

Enthusiasm shown by the more than 150,000 persons who jammed the East Boston Airport during Boston's three-day Tercentenary air meet, which closed Sept. 7, has moved airport authorities to contemplate plans for establishing the meet as an annual exhibition of progress made in aviation.

Capt. Albert L. Edson, superintendent of the airport, commenting on the successful performance of every scheduled event and the smoothness with which the meet was run off, said that the man on the street should know more about aviation and its development, and that the meet was staged particularly for his benefit. He pointed out that the establishment of an annual air meet, or even two or three meets a year, would make the public more generally acquainted with the world's newest and most rapidly developing industry.

He pointed to the successful completion of every event, not only to illustrate the skill of the pilots, but also to accentuate the development of aviation toward the apex of complete safety.

The large crowd that attended the final events of the meet, Sept. 7 was the first Boston crowd to witness the execution of inverted loops in an airplane. Pilot James Haizlip, nationally famous stunt pilot, performed the feat four times during the afternoon. The inverted loop is the same as the regular loop downward, but made while flying upside down. This is considered the most difficult stunt an aviator can perform excepting the outside loop, which is a downward plunge, the pilot being on the outside of the loop. On the regular loop, the pilot is on the inside of the circle. The stunt flyer also performed barrel rolls, falling leaves, tail spins and dives.

A parachute leap by Sergt. Wallace F. Holbrook of the Twenty-sixth Division Aviation Corps, taken from a height of close to 2000 feet, a military formation of tri-motored planes, a balloon-bursting contest, and a civilians' speed race completed the final day's events.

Following the final event, the beautiful trophy put up for competition between hangars for the best exhibit, the cleanest hangar, the most courteous employees, and the best general displays, was awarded to the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service.

BULGARIA TO CHANGE SCHOOL COURSES

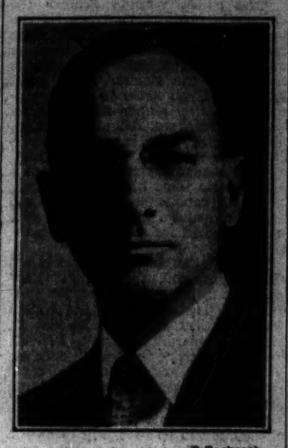
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—One of the chief reasons why Bulgaria is trying to readjust her educational system is because it is already oversupplied with trained people for most of the professions.

The country wants to prepare its youth, who are known to be among the most studious in Europe, for work that will be of the most benefit for them and the nation.

Nearly a third of the students in Sofia University live on less than $12 a month, and nearly half on less than $16 monthly. Three-fourths of them are supported by their parents and about a fourth earn all or part of their own living. Of the 4000 students, of which more than a fourth are girls, only 40, of whom 33 are boys, spend as much as $30 a month.

Booster of Outdoor Experience for Girls



© Bachrach

HAROLD CONVERSE
Vice-President, Camp Fire Girls

CAMP FIRE WORK AIDS YOUNG WOMANHOOD

The Camp Fire Girls' program is one of the greatest contributions to the coming womanhood of America, said Harold Converse, vice-president of the Camp Fire Girls of America, in addressing the 200 delegates of the Greater Boston Council of Camp Fire Girls, at their outing Sunday at Camp Kiwanis.

At the Old South Meeting House Sunday morning exercises were held for the benefit of the 200 delegates. In the afternoon, the delegates drove down to the South Shore through Cohasset, Scituate, Duxbury to Plymouth and visited Plymouth Rock. After dinner at Kingston, the group motored to Camp Kiwanis, South Hanson.

European Jurists Sail; Sorry to Go

"Glad to be on our way home, but exceedingly sorry to say good by," Sir John Simon, chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission voiced the feelings of his companions and himself as the group of nearly 200 leading jurists of Great Britain and France left Boston for Europe at 2:30 p. m. yesterday on the liner Scythia.

Traditional British conservatism seemed to have vanished as the English members of the party vied with their more voluble French companions in expressing unbounded enthusiasm and appreciation for the United States, and particularly for the hospitality shown them.

"We will always remember our visit here. It has done everything to bring the English- and French-speaking people closer together," Sir John told reporters on the dock at East Boston. Many persons prominent in legal circles in Boston were present to bid farewell to the distinguished visitors.

HISTORIC SCOTTISH CASTLES TO BE SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The Earl of Moray has given instructions for the disposal of his Perthshire estate, Kinfauns Castle. It is understood that the sale will be effected by private treaty.

Other Scottish lands to be sold are the Rannoch estates, of about 65,650 acres, including moors, lochs, forest and rivers providing every kind of sport, the Castle Menzies estate in the lovely highland district of Strathtay, extending to 11,000 acres, where both Mary, Queen of Scots, and Prince Charlie were entertained.

PLANS READY FOR RECEIVING ENGLISH MAYOR

Boston (Mass.) Committee to Greet Executive of Boston, Eng.

Tentative arrangements for the reception of Councillor Reuben Salter, Mayor of Boston, Eng., who sailed for Boston, Mass., on Saturday, have been completed by Thomas J. A. Johnson, official greeter for Boston, and chairman of the reception committee, according to announcement from Mayor Curley's office today.

Mayor Salter, who is bringing three Georgian silver spoons as a gift for the local Tercentenary celebration, is accompanied by E. A. Bailey, J. H. Mountain, and James Tait, Councillors of old Boston. George Robinson, editor of the Boston Standard, also is with the party.

Interest in London in the Massachusetts Bay celebration, it is reported, is such that the British Broadcasting Company has arranged a radiocast upon the subject for Sept. 17.

Mr. Johnson proposed to have an especially noted delegation from Canada present at the ceremonies of Boston Week, and Mayor Curley has sent invitations to various persons in the Dominion.

Mr. Johnson declared in a recent interview that there was never a time in history when the relations between the Dominion of Canada and the United States were marked by such cordiality as at present, and that with a special program, incidental to the observance of Boston Week, this friendly relationship should be recognized.

Protection of 'Alien' Motorists Urged

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Changes in the safety responsibility provisions of motor vehicle laws to protect non-resident drivers were recommended at the opening session of the national convention of insurance commissioners here Sept. 8.

Two hundred delegates from every state in the Union and from Canada are attending the convention, which will continue until Wednesday, when they will be taken on an automobile tour of New England.

Amendment of motor-vehicle laws regarding uniform safety responsibility provisions on the North American continent, rather than a change in insurance laws, was suggested by R. Leighton Foster, insurance superintendent of the Province of Ontario, where the amended American Automobile Association safety responsibility bill was recently carried out.

The bill would authorize commissioners of motor vehicles to accept as proof of responsibility by non-residents a certificate issued by any company which complies with state motor-vehicle regulations, although not necessarily authorized in that State to do business.

MOTOR LIABILITY BURDEN IS URGED ON THE VIOLATOR

(Continued from Page 1)

an investigation would prove that present rates were exorbitant and higher rates, as proposed, preposterous.

By combining the proven qualities of insurance laws in other states into a new statute for Massachusetts, Bernard Ginsburg, representative from Dorchester, thought that Massachusetts could be provided with a workable law fair to all.

Abraham B. Casson, representative from Roxbury, presented figures which he declared should convince authorities that an investigation of the books of insurance companies was warranted. Paid in premiums for 1927 he cited at $18,600,000. Paid losses he set at $9,448,000. Premiums above losses were 60 per cent, a greater percentage than any other type of insurance, he explained.

Sound business usage, according to J. J. Cummings, Democratic candidate for Governor, should have resulted in a general reduction in insurance rates as the volume of business increased. With the rates going higher instead of lower, he urged an investigation by a committee of independent individuals.

Samuel G. Thorner said that he was prepared to file a bill in the Legislature providing for a rate commission consisting of three members to be elected by the people and modeled after the so-called "demerit plan" now in effect in Connecticut. He declared that he had in his possession thousands of signatures of voters protesting against the proposed increase in insurance rates which he will also file.

DANES UNEARTH VALUABLE PIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—In the neighborhood of Viborg a bronze brooch or pin, which it has now been ascertained as belonging to the Viking period, was recently discovered during some excavations. It represents a horse with bit and bridle.

Spark Shot From Connecticut Takes Flash-Light Picture in Melbourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—By touching a Morse telegraph key in a Western Union office here, Sept. 8, Hiram Percy Maxim, president of the American Radio Relay League and of the International Amateur Radio Union, officially opened a radio exposition in Melbourne, Australia. Mr. Maxim tapped the key at 5:12 a. m., eastern standard time.

The momentary touch of the key here sent the signal over a direct Western Union line to Montreal, Can. It was transmitted by another wire from the Western Union offices in Montreal to the headquarters of the Canadian Marconi company in the same city. From there, a control beam transmitted the signal direct to Australia, where it was picked up, amplified, and sent to the Town Hall in Melbourne, where it caused a tray of flashlight powder to explode and a photograph to be taken of the opening of the exposition.

According to information received here, the impulse was received at 7:42 p. m., Australian time, or 5.27 a. m., eastern standard time.

The Wireless Institute of Australia, a member of the International Amateur Radio Union, which Mr. Maxim has headed since its organization in 1925, invited him to perform this unique ceremony, which is made possible by the coöperation of telegraphy and radio.

Catholics to Hold Dry Law Meetings

In a series of meetings to be held in Massachusetts, Sept. 16 to 20, Patrick H. Callahan of Louisville, Ky., speaking for the maintenance of the prohibition laws, will voice the attitude of dry Roman Catholics, toward the Eighteenth Amendment, according to an announcement made Sept. 8 by the National Association of Catholics in Favor of Prohibition of which John C. L. Dowling of Boston is head.

The meetings which Mr. Callahan will address will be held in Springfield, Worcester, Lawrence, Fall River and near-by places. He will appear at the mass meeting against the repeal of the state enforcement law to be held in Ford Hall the evening of Sept. 19, which will be addressed by the new prohibition commissioner, Amos A. W. Woodcock.

Mr. Callahan is well known for his advocacy of the policy of national prohibition. He is a member of the National Executive Committee of Near East Relief, member of the Committee of One Thousand for Law Enforcement, and a vice-president of the Kentucky Crime Commission.

MORA WINS MEXICAN ELECTION

GUADALAJARA, Mex. (AP)—The National Revolutionary Party claimed a sweeping victory for its candidate, Col. Ignacio de la Mora, in the gubernatorial elections Sept. 7. Five persons were wounded in clashes there in connection with the elections.

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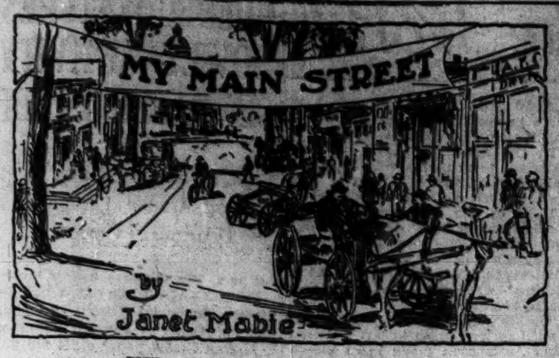

XII—George Palmer Putnam

Was it Lord Dunsany who said that you may shout or you may whisper, but that, if you whisper, you will be heard farther?

George Palmer Putnam reminds me of the idea. He crams an immense amount of meaning into few words and of activity into small spaces of time. When he is still he is perfectly still. He talks with almost no gesture. He is like Dunsany in that, too. And when he speaks it is with greater care and an economy of words than most men ever learn to use. He has probably never fumbled a thing in his life. They say he is like steel to a magnet about decisions and about as prompt.

He sees a great way ahead of and all around a thing in the space it takes most men just to focus thought. And he has a belief that is almost humorous in the adequacies of "Yes" and "No."

The only thing I know of that Carl Sandburg has in common with Putnam is a stretch of mayoral service. Sandburg was secretary to the Mayor of Milwaukee. Putnam was Mayor of Bend, Ore., for two terms. After that he was even secretary to the Governor of the State. He seems to have most of the qualities that are expected in a good Mayor. He has vision and progressive insight and good judgment and a thumping get-'em robustness. No doubt he cut a good many civic corners for the ultimate good of Bend, Ore. But for some reason not clear to those who know him, the thought of Putnam actually occupying the office of Mayor in any city is as amusing as the idea of Sandburg being secretary to a Mayor.

A man said in New York, "As a business man, Putnam is a good adventurer." If he had said, "As an automobile driver he is a good trolley car conductor," one might have assumed an aspersion was being cast on his ability to drive an automobile. On the contrary, it was clear that a laurel wreath most men don't earn had been bestowed on Putnam as a business man.

How He Makes His Authors

At the Institute of Politics in Williamstown one year there was a press man who succeeded in making a lot of news by the simple expedient of going out every afternoon, finding two men who temperamentally or otherwise vigorously disagreed on a given topic under discussion; then he set them at each other. The result was usually instantaneous and full of fire and life. And it got a lot of good news stuff into the papers.

Putnam is like that. He goes out and causes things to happen and then he gets the things put into books which he publishes. I think sometimes he may have annoyed some among his fellow publishers who do not do things in such a flea-like way. But Putnam has made it his business as a publisher to see that good books go out under the Putnam imprint. And no one can successfully maintain that, whatever his characteristic method, he has not arrived at that enviable goal.

The Putnam family tradition made George Palmer Putnam a publisher. At heart, I think, he is an explorer. He would like, I haven't the least doubt, to live the sort of life William Beebe does. He has a zest for adding to knowledge of the natural sciences. Inasmuch as circumstances keep him tied to a business career, he makes up for whatever that does to his personal inclinations by gilding his business with adventure.

I have heard people say, a little sharply, "Yes, but what exploration trips did Putnam ever go on except for the sake of getting a book to publish?"

Well, what is the matter with that? He did go to Baffin Land and to Greenland on natural scientific expeditions; out in Oregon he was a newspaperman, and he covered those expeditions from day to day for the New York Times and associated papers. And when the expeditions returned he had books to publish; he had taken his son David Binney Putnam along and the understanding from the first was that David was to make a book out of his experiences.

So it is true that Putnam, like the man at Williamstown, goes out deliberately to stir things up so he will get what he wants, instead of waiting for things to come along and fall into his lap. I do not know what fault the critic could reasonably find with that and it doesn't much matter.

Just Naturally a Publisher

Putnam went to the University of California and to Harvard. He and Sir Henry Thornton of the Canadian National Railways are fraternity brothers in Psi Upsilon. He is a nephew of the late Maj. George Haven Putnam.

All the Putnams, since the first George Palmer Putnam founded the publishing business in 1837 and began publishing Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper, have had a streak of swashbuckling in them and such a quality can have a very original and vitalizing effect on a publishing business.

The first George Palmer Putnam initiated the fight for equable laws of international copyright, George Haven Putnam kept up the fight until he saw them successfully in force. In 1919 the second George Palmer Putnam became officer of the firm, and the other day he briskly sold out his interest and said he was going to take a long vacation, and flew to Bermuda and swam for a few days and came back and joined up with Brewer & Warren, a young firm, as vice-president.

Tucked into an unobtrusive place in the newspaper record of that fact was mention that he had taken to his new connection "several adventure and exploration books."

Improves Each Shining Hour

Having a number of times talked on the telephone with Mr. Putnam before ever I saw him in his office, I pictured him as sitting in a room paneled in dark wood, and having a large, flat top desk upon which there would be a gentlemanly collection of papers and materials for writing notes; the room would not be filled with strong light, but it would have spaciousness and a concise neatness.

Putnam's office as I found him in it was a room about ten feet long and seven wide. You could scarcely turn around in it, if he were on his feet. A smallish desk was crammed up against one wall; it was covered with papers and books and pens and telephones. The walls, all but one nearly hidden behind bookcases, were so completely covered with pictures, mostly unframed, that they made me think of the room Grace Coolidge occupied in her father's house in Burlington, Vt., when she was a little girl.

There were pictures cut from magazines of friends, and boats and airplanes and dogs.

A secretary handed Putnam a cluster of letters and he scratched a pen "G. P. P." the letters all run together, in rapid succession on them. You could almost see things cascade through his brain; plans, reports, prospects, facts, questions. He had 15 minutes before he would get a train for Philadelphia. He put bunches of things into a brief case and his packing of them was strong and quick, but he wrinkled none of the papers and it seemed certain that, when he got to Philadelphia, every scrap of paper he wanted would be there.

I don't know whether Putnam thinks he works hard or plays, in his business. Obviously, however, nothing very profound about his publishing experiences could come out of such a scene. But I think if you sat down for a few days with him he wouldn't tell you stories of his own experiences but stories of the experiences of other people that had amused or interested him or enlisted his sympathy.

He makes me think of the proverb the Moslems have, "Today is more interesting than tomorrow." Not because he does not see tomorrow, and way ahead of tomorow, for he does; but because today he will find something that will color tomorrow. And I doubt if Putnam ever stops to realize that he has a past. He is frightfully keen for a thing while it is going on and as it may lead him into something else.

No one could have seen him, hopping about during the events preliminary to the taking off from Boston of the Friendship with Miss Amelia Earhart, and Wilmer Stultz and Lou Gordon, bound for England without realizing that.

Men Will Be Boys

Captain Railey, who has been the home base genius for Admiral Byrd's South Pole expedition, helped with Putnam to arrange the details of that flight. And while Miss Earhart and Putnam and Captain Railey sat on the floor at Railey's house in Brookline planning, Miss Earhart laughed at the two men saying, "For sober business men you're more like two boys over this, you with your excitement!"

And that is Putnam. A man of enormous enthusiasms and a capacity for an almost breathless excitement over plans for the things he finds worth doing. When he became leader of the American Museum of Natural History expedition to Greenland I think it very likely that he, of the two, was more excited than David over the prospect. And David was only 12 or 13 then.

I have heard people laugh indulgently over what they call "Putnam's kid authors." There is a very sound reasoning behind his effort to find youngsters who have had unusual and interesting experiences, and help them to set those experiences down in books. He will tell you with great promptness that David is no genius and, moreover, that, as a publisher, he hasn't ever wasted much time hunting for child prodigies.

David has always continued being "just a boy in school"; he never got off school to go traveling. All his expeditions have had to be made in summer. He is not a noticeably good student. He is, in fact, quite a lazy boy in many ways. But his father's idea was that if the boy were placed in proximity to interesting experiences other people could find interesting what he could set down about them. David has been, as all children should be, Mr. Putnam feels, encouraged to be articulate.

He has not been allowed to tell poorly stories of the things that have happened to him. He does not write brilliantly. He has often jawed over the irksomeness of having to do a certain number of pages, as a man of the sea makes out his log book, or an accountant casts up his receipts and expenditures, when he would rather be playing football. But all this has made him articulate.

Others Have Done the Same

He is not the only youngster—if he will excuse the designation, since he is entering Harvard next year—who has, through this idea of his father's, been so taught the values and simplicities of, and a dexterity with, good English words.

There was a little girl who took a trip down a Colorado River; there was another little girl who went to Ireland. There may have been a scrap of story about them in their home town papers, and in time they would have been forgotten, but Putnam found them out; and set them at work; and they did books for the Putnam series of girls' books for girls, and so learned something permanent for themselves.

It being true that the next best thing to having adventures ourselves is to read about the adventures of others, all this has made good reading for those chained to small orbits. With David, it earned him money enough too, so he could chip in with his father and send two Boy Scouts to South Africa with the Martin Johnsons.

I have heard it said that there is no publisher in the United States who is so ready to help people who want to write if they need what the "forty-niners" called a stake. Lest he be deluged immediately by demands from dozens of people who could write the "Great American Novel"—IF—it is only reasonable to add that he is very shrewd withal, and he has to be given good reasons for the necessities, and there are singularly few records of his ever having been taken in. But it is evidently a fact that he is more courageous than most publishers in banking on what he thinks is talent, and that he can sit still and wait for results longer and more quietly than anyone you ever heard of.

I do not know what he would do if he were suddenly released from all responsibility and so could do precisely what he pleased. Judging from the result of his having said three weeks ago that the first thing he was going to do was to take a good long vacation, I should think probably it would be to set off with wings on his heels for some point from which he believed the material for a new book was waiting to be plucked.

He Makes Books for Others

G. P. PUTNAM

C. P. R. TESTS NEW SPARK ARRESTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Much importance is attached by the Government of British Columbia to a test to be made by the Canadian Pacific Railway of a new spark arrester which, it is hoped, will make the use of coal on locomotives as safe in wooded country as oil.

The test will be made on the Esquinalt and Nanaimo Line on Vancouver Island. If coal can be used without fire hazard, its consumption for railway purposes will increase substantially, the Government believes. The Government is waging a vigorous campaign to replace American fuel oil by coal in the industry and homes of the Province.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

LOS ANGELES—California oil production averaged 603,700 barrels daily in the first week of September, compared with 600,000 the preceding week and 556,700 in the 1929 week, estimates California Oil World.

Masaryk Gives $5000 to Fund Assisting Women in Research Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The 15th council meeting of the International Federation of University Women recently held here was attended by delegates from 26 states, under the presidency of Prof. Winifred Cullis, of England. During a week of intensive work, a number of committees considered in detail plans for closer coöperation between members of the federation, greater facilities for the frequent exchange of women secondary school teachers of different states, and improved methods of group-traveling.

Mme. M. L. Puech (France), chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Coöperation, reported that great progress has been made in effecting exchanges between members of library and musum staffs in various states, and that plans for extending this work had been drawn up.

It was announced that several exchanges of secondary school teachers between Great Britain and the United States had been arranged, and two between Germany and the United States. An investigation into the conditions of secondary school teaching in different states would shortly be undertaken by one of the federation members.

The council also adopted several resolutions for the better organization of literary, archaeological and scientific tours for members having similar interests.

A special event of the Prague council meeting was a gift by President Masaryk of $5000 for the endowment of the first International Fellowship for Research. This Fellowship will be open to women graduates of all countries, who wish to pursue research work in any foreign state.

As the council met in Prague, special attention was also given to the Czechoslovakian organization, which has grown in numbers and influence during the last few years, and now contais a Russian section to cater for the special needs of the Russian university women living as emigrants in this state.

The invitation of the American association, delivered by Miss M. Corwin, the official delegate, to hold the next council meeting somewhere in the United States was cordially accepted. It will take place early in April, 1931.

Liquor Abuses Exist in British Columbia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—For the third time since it adopted government liquor control, British Columbia is going through a complete upheaval in its liquor administration.

Hugh Davidson, sole liquor commissioner for six years, has been released from office and replaced by a three-man board consisting of H. B. Thomson, Canadian food controller during the World War; W. F. Kennedy, who resigned from the provincial legislature to take the post, and W. J. Baird, a Vancouver lawyer and chairman of the Greater Vancouver School Board. Mr. Davidson, in his turn, had succeeded a three-man board appointed with the inauguration of the present liquor system in 1921.

It is expected the new board will make sweeping changes in the personnel of the liquor business and in many of the important policies. Demands for reform are being advanced on all sides, for abuses under the system are notorious.

The Vancouver Province is demanding that the new board wipe out the great liquor monopoly existing in the Province, from which the liquor business is buying all its beer.

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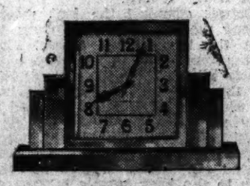

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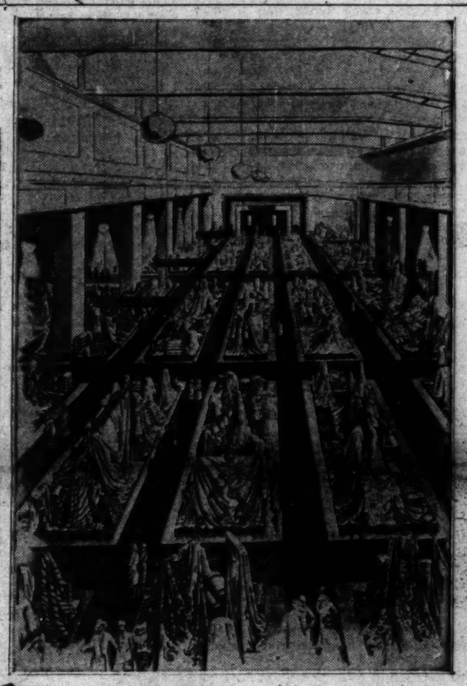

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BELL DEFEATS JEAN BOROTRA

Unseeded Texan Captures Well-Fought Match in United States Singles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—R. Berkeley Bell of Dallas, Tex., furnished the feature of the opening day of play for the forty-ninth annual men's singles championship of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, at Forest Hills Stadium, Sept. 6, when he defeated Jean Borotra, of Biarritz, France, after a well-fought four-set match, 3—6, 6—2, 12—10, 7—5.

The Texan was taken over as a substitute member of the Davis Cup team, but was not used. On his return to the States, he was crowded out of the Southampton tournament to make room for Bill Tilden, and was also ignored by the committee in making up the seeded list of 12, though No. 9 in the national ranking list. So his performance proved a great boomerang to those who had regarded his chances as small. He will meet Frederic Mercur, of South Bethlehem, also one of those placed below the seeded ranks, though listed at No. 6 last year, in the second round.

It was the service of Bell and his great getting ability that really accounted for the win, though his courage in critical moments was also a great factor. Borotra had to play at top speed all the way to hold his own as long as he did, and the slightest slackening would allow Bell to climb into the lead once more. After the seventh game of the third set, when the Basque, trailing at 2-4, made a supreme effort and broke through Bell's service after deuce had been called twice, to force the extra games, Bell won every one of his service games for the balance of the match, until a similar rally by Borotra brought him once more to even terms in the fourth set. But the Frenchman could not sustain the effort in each case, and Bell ran out the sets later, in a burst of speed, with Borotra also aiding by his tendency to double fault. He made a total of 17 of these in the four sets, with two coming at critical moments in the final set.

The other matches played inside the stadium were all topheavy, according to the form of the players, Sidney B. Wood Jr., the youthful star who won the Seabright and Southampton tournaments, John W. Van Ryn, of the Davis Cup team, William Tatem Tilden 2d, defending champion, and G. Lyttleton Rogers, the Irish champion, all winning in straight sets. The only match to go to five sets was close to a surprise, when Clifford S. Sutter, of New Orleans, United States intercollegiate champion, encountered a former Russian player, Arthur W MacPherson, of Scotch birth, now a resident of New York, and won by a score of 5—7, 6—4, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1. One of the foreign seeded stars, L. A. Godfree, the husband of the former Kitty McKane, lost to Arthur S. Fowler, the Pleasantville youth who defeated Frank X. Shields at Rye, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2, and Alain Gerbault, the Frenchman who spends his time sailing around the world in his own boat, was eliminated by Keith E. Gledhill, former United States junior champion, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0.

A new crop of players who had byes in the first round will largely monopolize the stadium courts in the second round when George M. Lott Jr. encounters R. Norris Williams 2d, H. G. N. Lee, the leading British player, meets C. Alphonso Smith, the Baltimore youth, and John H. Doeg has W. Barry Wood, the Harvard all-round athlete, for his opponent. Two other pairs who won their matches on outside courts, Sept. 6, will be brought in, as Bryan Grant Jr. opposes David N. Jones, the Columbia player, and J. Gilbert Hall and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., also a first 10 player left off the seeding, encounter each other. Tilden, Francis T. Hunter and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., as well as Bell and Mercur, will do their playing on outside courts. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Weller B. Evans, East Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

Julius Seligson, New York, won from Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, by default.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated G. J. Jennings, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Armand L. Bruneau, New York, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Cedric A. Major, New York, 6—1, 7—5, 10—8.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated G. Frederick Roll, Philadelphia, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Samuel B. Gilpin 2d, Philadelphia, defeated David N. Morrice, Montreal, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Arthur S. Fowler, Pleasantville, N. Y., defeated L. A. Godfree, England, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated A. W. MacPherson, New York, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

J. Emmett Pare, Dayton, O., defeated Donald M. Frame, New York, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

Herbert L. Bowman, New Rochelle, defeated Dr. Carl Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

Charles W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated Kenneth B. Appel, South Orange, N. J., 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Richard O. Lewis, New York, defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 6—8, 6—4, 6—0, 6—1.

Harold MacGuffin, Philadelphia, defeated Louis B. Dailey Jr., South Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., won from Lloyd Nordstrom, Seattle, by default.

R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, Tex., defeated Jean Borotra, Biarritz, France, 3—6, 6—2, 12—10, 7—5.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated C. Lincoln Halberstadt, New York, 6—1, 6—0, 6—4.

Joseph J. Armstrong, St. Paul, won from Stanley J. Harte, New York, by default.

Jack De Lara, Los Angeles, defeated Dr. Herbert Fischer, Cynwyd, Pa., 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Edward W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Robert Considine, Washington, 6—4, 6—2, 8—6.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Ralph M. De Mott, Atlanta, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.

Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, defeated John S. Millen, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 10—8.

Edward W. Burns, New York, defeated A. Baisley Sheridan, New Rochelle, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, defeated E. E. Jenkins Jr., New York, 6—1, 8—6, 6—3.

John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.

Kirk M. Reid, Cleveland, defeated William Clines, Louisville, Ky., 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

Percy L. Kynaston, New York, won from Dr. Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, by default.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Alain Gerbault, France, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Gustave H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Frank W. Bowden, New York, defeated Anton F. von Bernuth, Montclair, N. J., 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Sadakazu Onda, New York, defeated Frank G. Bennett, New York, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Brilliant Polo Game Won by United States Quartet

Great Britain Puts Up a Great Battle in First of International Matches for the Famous Westchester Cup Played at the Meadow Brook Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—A United States polo team that, after a slow start, grew more and more efficient as the game proceeded, met and conquered a British polo team that fought every minute of the time, and more than held its own for the earlier part of the game, in the first of the tenth international series for the Westchester Cup, emblematic of polo supremacy, on International Field, Meadow Brook, Saturday afternoon, by a score of 10 goals to 5.

Improving team work by the Americans, and the gradual return to form as the chukkers proceeded, first of Earle A. S. Hopping and later of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the captain, accounted for the margin of goals. Not until the last two chukkers were the Americans able to show any real superiority over their opponents, and only then did the doubts as to the ultimate winner begin to dissipate.

Altogether the finest team that has come over from Great Britain in recent years, the challengers displayed a skill which was a threat all the way through, and only the forced change in the lineup at the last minute, which moved Gerald Balding to No. 1, where both he and his associates found him out of position, prevented an even closer struggle. He was not as easy a shot-maker as first-class No. 1 play calls for, and many misses that should have registered, tipped the scale against his team. As between the others, it would be hard to find a flaw in the play, with Lewis L. Lacey, Capt. C. T. I. Roark, and Lieut. Humphrey P. Guinness all filling their places with equal skill and vigor.

Guest Busy Defending

Similarly, the American four, with F. W. C. Guest keeping so busy at back that he was unable to make many of his characteristic dashes, and Eric C. Pedley once more back to his earlier form after his recent weakening in practice, ready to help in every dash for goal, had simply to stand ready until Hopping and Hitchcock found their shots working properly to round out as good a team as has ever ridden out on International Field.

If it is hard to select an outstanding player, it is even more difficult to pick out of the brilliant plays one which could be said to outshine the others. As fast as one appeared, it would shortly be blotted out by another. So it is only personal opinion which leads to the selection of the next to last goal as the star performance. The dash of Hitchcock, with his fleet pony Katrina, the very first one selected for purchase from the Argentine string by the defense committee, when he drove the ball to Pedley, to be set up, and then swept at full speed right through a group of British defense stars, Guinness, Roark and Lacey, to be shot through from the sharpest sort of an angle between the posts, stands out as the picture to be remembered above others.

Another possibility for recording was lacking in the final touch of a goal, but when the two-minute struggle in front of the British posts that signalized the earlier part of the sixth chukker, came to an end with the final drive passing just outside the posts, a throng that jammed every corner from which the play was visible had been yelling as at a football game with the tense excitement of the minute, as all eight stars milled about in the close quarters, without a trace of a foul or an unfair tactic, to force or save a goal.

Pedley's Great Angle Shooting

To Pedley goes the honor for the best individual play in the earlier chukkers, and especially for his return to his sharpshooting tactics, where he sent the ball from angles which made them scrape the posts at both ends. Curiously enough, the easiest shot he had failed to connect, when a wide-open goal invited; but the ball hit one of the posts on the outer side. Altogether he scored five of the ten goals of the winners, four of them when the balance of the team were still below their best form; while the other was the last of all, when he turned a shot by Hopping that was going by to pass inside the posts.

Hopping was not far behind him, after hitting his stride in the third chukker, with three goals, all on long, well-directed wallops of more than 50 yards, while many of his other shots also traveled far and fast in and out of the scrimmages and attacks.

Lacey filled the No. 2 position with great skill, and three of the British goals are to his credit, with his pony, Lunares, winner of the first prize at Ranelagh this summer, participating in the outstanding performance, when the pair of them streaked down the field at a speed that neither Hitchcock nor Guest could equal, as they went in pursuit, and sent the ball the length of the field in three wallops for the goal. This came at the end of the sixth chukker, and served to bring that period to a fitting climax.

Roark, and also Guinness, proved of great effect in turning the play toward the American goal, and right to the end of the game were fighting hard to add at least a few more scores to the total, as they fed the ball up to the forwards, only to have the play turned or the shots land aside of the posts. Roark scored the first goal of the game, when he made a perfect free shot from the 60-yard line on a foul that brought penalty three, on a crossing foul by Pedley. The scores came in the following order:

First Chukker—(1) England, by Roark, on a free shot from the 60-yard line; (2) United States, by Pedley, on a return from a hit out by Guinness; (3) England, by Lacey, long angle shot from 40 yards out.

Second Chukker—(4) United States, by Pedley, on sharp angle shot, sent up to him by Hitchcock; (5) United States, by Pedley, another angle shot even narrower, after dash from well out.

Third Chukker—(6) England, by Balding, on a set-up by Lacey, after misses by Hopping and Guinness; (7) United States, Hopping, three long wallops, with Pedley riding off Roark.

Fourth Chukker—(8) United States, by Pedley, turning a long drive by Hopping that was headed out side.

Fifth Chukker—(9) United States, by Hopping, 60-yard drive, after Guest had driven the ball across from the boards; (10) England, by Lacey, goal from scrimmage near American goal, when Hitchcock and Guest both fail to hit.

Sixth Chukker—(11) United States, by Hitchcock, another narrow angle shot, after Pedley and Hoppinig have brought ball down, and Pedley set up; (12) England, by Lacey, the length of the field, in three long drives.

Seventh Chukker—(13) United States, by Hopping, wallop from scrimmage, well out, on pass from Hitchcock.

Eighth Chukker—(14) United States, by Hitchcock, on long drive, set up by Pedley, and angled past Guinness, Lacey and Roark; (15) United States, by Pedley, two short shots, after 60-yard set-up by Hopping.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH UNITED STATES AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

	UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN
No. 1	E. C. Pedley	Gerald Balding
2	E. A. S. Hopping	L. L. Lacey
3	Capt. T. Hitchcock Jr.	Capt. C. T. I. Roark
Back	F. W C. Guest	H. P. Guinness

Score—United States 10, Great Britain 5. Goals—Pedley 5, Hopping 3, Hitchcock 2 for United States; Lacey 3, Balding, Roark for Great Britain. Referee—Louis E. Stoddard, United States. Umpires—John D. Nelson for Great Britain; Capt. Wesley J. White for United States. Timekeeper—A. D. Sadenwater. Scorekeeper—Martin Dowling. Time—Eight chukkers of 7½ minutes.

Two More Records for Helene Madison

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

San Francisco

HELENE MADISON, brilliant Seattle 17-year-old swimmer, bettered two records Sept. 7 in the closing events of the far west swimming championships.

Miss Madison, who holds all of the women's freestyle records, bettered the 200-meter mark with a time of 2m. 36.4s. The previous low mark, an unofficial one, was 2m. 41.4s. held by Albina Ossipowich, of Worcester, Mass.

In an exhibition Miss Madison swam the 300-meter event in 9m. 3s., bettering the record held by Martha Norelius, New York, by 10 2-5s.

U. S. OPEN DRIVING EVENT FOR GOLFERS

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Plans for a United States open driving championship for golfers, said to be the first event of its kind ever held, were announced Sept. 7.

The event will be held under flood lights at the municipal stadium here on the night of Sept. 24. Every ranking professional in the United States and Canada has been invited to compete. Amateur entries are limited to the 175 players entered in the national amateur golf tournament at the Merion Cricket Club the week of Sept. 22.

Approximately $7500 in cash prizes will be distributed among the professionals finishing in the first 10. Should an amateur win the contest he would receive a gold trophy, emblematic of the driving championship. Cups also will be presented to the nine amateurs next in line.

Each contestant will drive four balls, and the average yardage of the best two will determine his qualification ranking. The 10 best qualifiers will compete in the finals. Each finalist will drive five balls, the average of the best three to score as his final ranking.

SIREN WINS Q CLASS FOR LAKE MICHIGAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—One victory and two second places by Siren, the Karas Brothers' sloop from the Chicago Yacht Club, won the Q class championship of Lake Michigan off Jackson Park here, Sept. 7. In the three-day series, Siren, famous as a Mackinac winner, compiled 10 points against 8 for Intruder, the title-defender from the Jackson Park Yacht Club, operated by the O'Rourke Brothers.

Siren won the first race, going 12 miles around a six-mile triangular course in 3h. 7m. Intruder, last in the first race, won the second, twice around a windward-leeward course, three miles to the leg, in 2h. 57m. 45s., with Siren second. Intruder also won the third race, twice around a quadrangular course, a mile and a half to a leg, in 2h. 2m. 23s. Siren was again second.

For the series, the Princess, owned by Commodore Edmund Jedzrykowski of Jackson Park, and the Chaperon, owned by Samuel B. King, were third and fourth, respectively.

MISS WALSH WINS

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Stella M. Walsh, star sprinter from Cleveland, O., continued her victorious sweep through international competition in the women's Olympiad here Sept. 7. Miss Walsh won the 60-meter final, defeating German and Japanese rivals by two-tenths and three-tenths seconds respectively, and qualified for the finals in the 100 and 200-meter dashes.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—Three hundred women athletes from 16 different countries are competing in the third women's Olympiad, which opened here Sept. 6 in the Stadium. In a heat at 200 meters Walasiowicz (Stella M. Walsh) of Poland and Halstead, England, tied in establishing a new world record of 25.6s. The weightput was won by Haeublein, Germany, with a distance of 12.495 meters. In addition to the usual athletic events, great interest is being aroused in the forthcoming world championship at Hazena ball, a game almost unknown in western Europe, but popular among the Slav nations, and in the international basketball championship final between France and Canada, which will be played for the first time in Prague. The Canadian team consists of women students from British Columbia University.

RUMSON POLOISTS WIN

BRYN MAWR, Pa. (AP)—The Rumson (N. J.) Baby Elephants Sept. 7 defeated Bryn Mawr, 11 to 6, in the six-goal polo tournament on the Bryn Mawr Oval. Rumson had a four-goal handicap. Mahlon Kemmerer, No. 1 for Rumson, was high scorer with four goals. Ivor Balding, brother of Gerald Balding, the British internationalist, played a brilliant all-around game.

KOZELUH DEFEATS RICHARDS

NEW YORK (AP)—Karel B. Kozeluh, famous Czechoslovakian tennis professional, defeated Vincent Richards, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3, in an exhibition match Sept. 7. It was the worst defeat Richards ever has met with at Kozeluh's hands.

SARAH PALFREY RETAINS TITLE

Defeats Helen Marlowe of California in Three Sets 10—8, 5—7, 6—1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., is the first girl to win the United States girls' singles tennis championship three times since the tournament started in 1918 as the result of her victory over Helen Marlowe, of Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 6, at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martin's Chestnut Hill. Other junior players winning the title more than once were Helen N. Wills, now Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., and Helen M. Jacobs.

Although Miss Palfrey, champion in 1928 and 1929, retained her title she had a difficult time against the Pacific coast girl who has shown much improvement over last season. Miss Marlowe, who as a rule plays a hard-driving and smashing game from behind the baseline, took the defending champion by surprise with a soft-ball style of play which enabled her to run up a 5—1 lead in the first set. The Pacific coast girl then suddenly changed to her usual game. Miss Palfrey took immediate advantage of this and ran out five straight games to lead at 6—5. The lead changed hands from then on with Miss Palfrey scoring time and again from the net, until she captured the seventeenth game on Miss Marlowe's service and then won her own for the set, 10—8.

Miss Marlowe again adopted her soft-ball tactics, putting Miss Palfrey on the defense throughout the second set, which the Californian won at 7—5, to even the match. After the usual 10-minute rest, the players again took to the courts, Miss Palfrey apearing fresh and determined to conquer. This she did, taking only 15 minutes to run out the set, 6—1, for the match.

Last year, Miss Marlowe lost in the title round to Miss Palfrey, at 6—2, 6—1.

Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia and Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., captured the women's Middle States tennis doubles championship, defeating Anne Page of the Merion Cricket Club and Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 7—5, in the final. The losers had a 3—1 lead in the opening set. In the second set the score reached match point twice with Miss Hilleary serving. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Final Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, Calif., 10—8, 5—7, 6—1.

WOMEN'S MIDDLE STATES DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Anne Page, Merion, and Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 7—5.

RUDDY AGAIN WINS CHICAGO MARATHON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Lifting his elbows high in arm recovery and using 40 strokes a minute, R. M. Ruddy of New York successfully defended his title in the twenty-second annual Marathon swim of the Illinois Athletic Club, held in Lake Michigan here Sept. 6. Ruddy covered the 2¼-mile course in 57m. 25s., clipping 1m. 14s. from the time he made last year. He defeated a field of 40 rivals in this important aquatic event of the outdoor season in the middle West.

Joseph G. Lima of Great Lakes, Ill., who has finished among the leaders half a dozen times, came in second a minute behind Ruddy. Lima used a longer, wider, stroke than Ruddy, and only 30 strokes a minute, but was able to hold his own through most of the race.

Two swimmers from the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Cyril Nelson and Stanley Connelly, a former winner, finished second and third. The Lake Shore Club placed another swimmer, L. G. Collet, fifteenth. Nelson finished in 59m. 57s. and Connelly in 60m. 3s.

The winner received a large silver cup, second a smaller silver cup, and the others up to the twentieth place, received gold, silver and bronze medals, Ruddy's name will be engraved for the second time on the $1000 Thompson Trophy. If he wins a consecutive third time he will obtain permanent possession of the cup.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	40	18	.690
Los Angeles	33	24	.579
San Francisco	32	25	.561
Oakland	27	31	.466
Portland	25	31	.446
Sacramento	25	32	.439
Seattle	24	33	.421
Mission	23	35	.397

RESULTS SEPT. 6

Hollywood 12, Mission 4.
Sacramento 15, Seattle 13.
Portland 6, Oakland 2.

RESULTS SEPT. 7

San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 5.
Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 4.
Hollywood 13, Mission 2.
Mission 3, Hollywood 1.
Seattle 5, Sacramento 3.
Sacramento 4, Seattle 2.
Oakland 14, Portland 4.
Oakland 3, Portland 2.

VARZI WINS MONZA RACE

MONZA, Italy (AP)—Italian drivers took the winning places in the Monza automobile racing classic Sept. 7 and the best that Babe Stapp, American speedster, piloting a Deusenberg, could do was to come in eighth. The winner, Varzi, driving a Maserati, finished the 240.135 kilometers (a little more than 150 miles) in 1h. 35m. 46 1-5s. The first four finishers in each of the three elimination trials qualified for the final race. Stapp finished third in his race, behind Ernesto Maserati and Carracciola, who came in third and seventh, respectively, in the final.

EASTCOTT WINS 12 TO 10

WOODMERE, N. Y. (AP)—An Eastcott four defeated the Hurlingham Polo Club 12 to 10 at the Rockaway Hunting Club Sept. 7. Stephen (Laddie) Sanford, playing No. 1 for the Eastcotts, scored seven goals, and Earle W. Hopping and Billy Post divided the other five between them. Capt. Maurice Kingscote scored four goals for Hurlingham. Capt. Richard George, who was to have played No. 1 for the British international team, was at No. 3 for Hurlingham.

MOFFETT REGAINS TITLE

DOUGLASTON, L. I.—Bobby Moffett, young Maidstone golfer and a sophomore at Princeton, regained the Long Island junior championship Sept. 6 by defeating his last year's conqueror, Harold Mayo of Pomonok, 5 and 4, in the final round at the North Hills Golf Club.

Express Optimism Over Codification

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Optimism over the new codification of the rules for football, with the consequent elimination of many causes of discussion that have enlivened these conferences in te past, dominated the annual gathering of football coaches and officials, held this year for two days over the week-end at the Hotel McAlpin, under the auspices of the national football rules committee and the new Eastern Association for Selection of Football Officials.

The success of the plan for the appointment of football officials for the games of the 94 colleges which compose the association, by which Walter R. Okeson of Lehigh University selects and appoints the entire list, has been so thoroughly proved that its extension at the executive session which ended the meeting was assured, so that there will be subsidiary groups under Okeson.

The new groups are Maine, balance of New England, metropolitan district, central and western New York, eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia and Maryland and District of Columbia.

These seven classes will select officials for all home games for their member institutions. If a metropolitan eleven plays a Maine eleven in Maine, the home organization will name the officials. If these are not suitable to the metropolitan college, it can appeal to Commissioner Okeson, who then appoints the officials himself.

Commissioner Okeson will have first pick of officials for his selected 8, 9 and 10 groups. Then he will submit to the local bodies the schedules for his officials, so that there will be no conflict in dates. The local bodies have the choice of the remainder.

As announced by President William J. Bingham, Harvard, for the association, the objects are threefold, to secure competent officials, to insure coöperation between officials and coaches, and to secure uniform interpretation of the rules by coaches and officials alike. The new codification aids greatly in all of these respects, as the language is much more simple, and less capable of misinterpretation. This was generally agreed to by the assemblage.

Lyon Enlarges the Size of His Domain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—George S. Lyon of the Lambton Club, who won the Canadian senior's golf championship for the tenth time on Sept. 2, enlarged the size of the domain over which he rules on Sept. 6, when he won the individual championship of the United States and Canadian senior associations, open to players of the two associations who have handicaps or 10 or better. Lyon turned in a 75 over the par 73 course and was two strokes ahead of D. N. Tallman of Minneapolis. The event was being played for the eighth time and Lyons' victory not only was the fourth for a Canadian, but it was the second time he has captured the title as he won in 1923 at Dixie.

Twenty players, 10 from each country, competed in the event and three other winners, F. A. Hoyt, Hugh Halsall and Dr. G. P. Gregg, all from the United States, who won in 1926, 1928 and 1929, respectively, were in the field. The winners' round was a most consistent one, particularly for a player of over 70 years. Going out he was one over par on the first, fourth and eighth holes, but he had birdies on the third and fifth. Coming home he played eight holes according to par, being one over on the seventeenth. The scores were:

	Out	In	T'tl
G. S. Lyon, Lambton	37	38	75
D. N. Tallman, Minneapolis	39	38	77
D. Robertson, Rivermead	40	42	82
S. C. Mabon, New York	40	42	82
Dr. G. P. Gregg, Pittsburgh	43	40	83
F. A. Hoyt, New York	40	43	83
J. D. Fraser, Rosedale	43	41	84
J. M. Lyle, Toronto	42	42	84
G. L. Robinson, Lambton	44	42	86
H. J. Martin, Toronto	45	42	87
A. B. Jenks, Manchester	44	43	87
T. F. Matthews, Lambton	43	44	87

ROSS WINS THREE-MILE SWIM

TORONTO (AP)—Mrs. Evelyn Armstrong of Detroit won the women's three-mile open swim at the Canadian National Exhibition Sept. 6, finishing 35 yards ahead of Mrs. Ruth T. Corsan of Toronto. Third place went to Leah Riley of Keansburg, N. J., and fourth to Ann Priller Benoit of Miami. Clarence Ross of Brooklyn repeated his victory of last year in the men's invitation swim by winning a stirring battle from Frank Pritchard of Buffalo, who finished second. Ross's time for the three miles was 1:16:22 4-5. Sam Shields of Coral Gables, Fla., was third, and George Blagden, Memphis, Tenn., fourth.

WILSON SETS LEAGUE RECORD

NEW YORK (AP)—Hack Wilson, hard-hitting outfielder for the Chicago Cubs, has established a new national League record for runs batted in for one season. Wilson now has driven in 163 runs, compared to the league record of 159 he set last season. With 18 games yet to go, Wilson has a chance to eclipse the major league record of 175 established by Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees in 1927.

KATHERINE MEARLS WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDFORD, Mass.—Katherine Mearls of the Medford Girls' A. C., won the New England A. A. A. U., 90-meter hurdles championship at the high school grounds, Sept. 6, in 12 3-5s., which is a new record for the event. The Medford G. A. C. won the New England 440-yard relay championship in 52 1-5s. The members of the team were Mary Carew, Helen Keller, D. Mullane and Katherine Mearls.

HELEN JONES WINS TITLE

Helen Jones of the Brookline Women's Swimming Association won the New England A. A. A. U., women's 220-yard freestyle swimming championship title at the Old Boylston Street Reservoir, Chestnut Hill, Sept. 6, in 2m. 55 4-5s. Claire Walker, Whitinsville Community Association was second and Millicent Cramp, also of the W. C. A., third.

BERMUDA YACHTSMEN WIN

LARCHMONT, N. Y. (AP)—The Royal Bermuda Yacht Club won a special two-race six-meter yacht team contest with the United States Sept. 7, 11¼ points to 9¼. The Bermuda team outscored the Americans, 6¼ to 4, in the morning race, but trailed in the afternoon, 5¼ to 5, thus winning the series by 2 points.

DAVIS BREAKS RECORD

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Jim Davis of Columbus, O., broke his own world record for the five-mile motorcycle race by winning the opening event of the 1930 national championship at the New York State Fair Sept. 6. His time was 3:41:68, as compared with 3:47:42 made on the same track last year.

CARDINALS IN FINAL SPURT

St. Louis Club Now Only 2½ Games From Leading Chicago Cubs

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	80	56	.588
St. Louis	77	58	.570
New York	76	60	.559
Brooklyn	75	60	.556
Pittsburgh	71	65	.522
Boston	64	75	.460
Cincinnati	55	78	.414
Philadelphia	44	90	.328

RESULTS SEPT. 6

New York 13, Boston 1.
New York 7, Boston 2.
Chicago 19, Pittsburgh 14.
Brooklyn 22, Philadelphia 8.
St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 4.

RESULTS SEPT. 7

Philadelphia 1, Boston 0.
Boston 2 Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 5, New York 2.
St. Louis 11, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 9, Chicago 7.

The spurt of the St. Louis Cardinals provided the feature in the National League race during the week just past. Seven days ago, Manager Street and his players were placed in fourth position, one game behind the Brooklyn Robins. On Sept. 7 the Cardinals advanced to within 2½ games of the leading Chicago Cubs by winning a double-header from Cincinnati and have more than a fine chance to take the lead during the coming week. The New York Giants are right behind the Cardinals in third place, 1½ contests separating the two clubs. The Robins are placed fourth, one-half game in the rear of the Giants. Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati and Philadelphia are placed in that order in the second division.

The Cardinals had by far the best record among the National League teams during the past seven days. They won five games while going undefeated and had the best fielding record with only two errors. The club is also hitting hard and timely, with 46 runs crossing the plate in the five contests. Gabby Street is now leading his players on a tour of the circuit and will continue to do so for most of the remaining games. The Polo Grounds is the club's first stop, with Boston its next destination. No doubt some real battles should result when the Cardinals and Giants engage in New York, for the outcome of this series may determine the champion of the Heydler circuit.

Meanwhile, the Cubs have been having quite a time getting rid of the Pirates. The Pittsburgh club is making an effort to step into the first division and seems set on doing so at the expense of the champions. However, that series has ended now, and the Cubs will next travel to Brooklyn to meet the Robins. With Hornsby back in the lineup the Chicago team should hold its position at the top of the standing, providing the veteran can find his batting eye. The race is still close, in fact, much closer than it was this time last week, and much can happen during the next seven days.

The Giants made every effort to take first place, but seemed unable to do so at the expense of the Braves. Manager McKechnie's boys took three games in a row, after losing the first, and it looked like a walk-away in the series. The New York club came right back on the final day, however, and took both ends of a double-header. Dave Bancroft has been in charge of the club during recent games, and will next lead his team homeward to get ready for the Cardinals at the Polo Grounds. The Giants will spend most of the remaining time at home, and take only a short road trip during the final week. One and one-half games is all that separates them from the Cardinals and four contests from the Cubs.

It is being said that the Robins have cropped back and are not capable of replacing any of the first three teams. In fact it is said that the Pirates will force them out of the first division. But such may not be the case. Manager Robinson still has the same team that led the league for a greater part of the season and has as good a chance as any other club to take the lead and hold it. Much of the club's destiny will depend on the next series with the Cubs.

Boston, by winning six games and losing five, had the best record among the second division clubs. The Pirates are playing great ball and seem capable of pressing their way into the first division, should any of the leaders slip. Cincinnati still lacks the batting punch to place any higher, while the Phillies will have to find some pitching.

UNITED STATES WINS LORD DEWAR TROPHY

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—The Lord Dewar Trophy match, fired on ranges here and in England, was won by the United States international small-bore rifle team Sept. 7, when it scored 7849 out of a possible 8000. The English team fired at Wimbledon Aug. 4, scoring 7839.

This was the fourth consecutive victory for the American team. The match was on 50 and 100-yard ranges, with 20 shots a man for each range. Col. W. A. Tewes of Cincinnati was the American team captain.

Team members' scores were: M. F. Goldsbrough, Pasadena, Calif., 398; F. J. Paffee, St. Augustine, Fla., 397; E. H. Larue, Chicago, 397; Frank Rogers, New Haven, Conn., 396; G. M. Upshaw, Pasadena, 396; A. J. Yearsley, Piqua, O., 394; H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, O., 394; T. Randle, Fort Worth, Tex., 393; V. A. Moore, Dallas, Tex., 393; Eric Johnson, New Haven, Conn., 393; V. F. Hamer, Pringhar, Ia., 393; W. R. Stokes, Washington, 392; J. W. Aitkens, Overly, N. D., 391; Gene Farron, Houston, Tex., 391; C. A. Dority, Toledo, 391; T. L. Harrell, Washington, 390; Fred Johanson, Joliet, Ill., 389; O. E. Crockett, Logansport, Ind., 389; L. C. Turner, Fort Worth, Texas, 388, and O. O. Cook, Dallas, 384.

The rifle team of the United States Marines won the Herrick Trophy match, Sept. 6, with a 1789 out of a possible 1800. Firing was over the 800, 900 and 1000-yard ranges, with 15 shots at each range a man for record. There were 70 teams of eight men each. First place in the civilian classification in this match went to the Ohio team.

In the American Legion interdepartment team match with 21 teams entered, the Indiana team won with a score of 830 out of a possible 900.

Eight of the best teams west of the Mississippi River defeated a like number from the East in the East and West team match for small-bore rifles. The winners scored 2302 out of a possible 2400, while the East team scored 2283. Each team won last year.

The Seattle (Wash.) pistol team landed in first place in the National Rifle Association pistol team match with a total of 1302 out of a possible 1500.

SENATORS ARE STILL TRYING

Manager Johnson Refuses to Admit That A's Are Too Strong

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	93	46	.669
Washington	85	51	.625
New York	77	59	.566
Cleveland	75	65	.536
Detroit	66	71	.482
St. Louis	54	83	.394
Chicago	53	83	.390
Boston	45	90	.333

RESULTS SEPT. 6

Philadelphia 3, Boston 1.
New York 3, Washington 2.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 2.
Detroit 8, St. Louis 4.

RESULTS SEPT. 7

Boston 8, New York 2.
New York 5, Boston 2.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 9, Detroit 6.

There seems to be little more than just playing out the scheduled games in the American League as far as winning the pennant is concerned. Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics are placed well out in front and seem well capable of holding their position. The Washington Senators, who are in second place, still have a numerical opportunity to overtake the A's, however. Six and one-half games separate the two clubs and it is possible to overcome this advantage during the remaining weeks, although not probable. New York, in third position, is out of the pennant race, but still has a chance to go ahead of the Senators. Whether or not the necessary strength is there is not known, but certainly Manager Shawkey's players will make every effort to go higher. Cleveland is holding its position at the bottom of the first division. The second division consists of Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago and Boston in that order.

The Athletics won six games and lost only one during the week and went farther ahead of the Senators. Bob Grove and George Earnshaw, to say nothing of the rest of the staff, are pitching great ball and will, no doubt, carry the club to victory during the remaining weeks. Connie Mack should finish out the season quite easily and go into the World Series with a club that has not been worked very hard. This should be a decided advantage in the October classic.

Walter Johnson has his Senators battling for every game and refuses to admit that he is out of the pennant race. Of course the club still has a numerical chance to overtake the champions, but that is about all. The reserve strength of the leaders seems too much for the Washington club, which has several veterans working every day. Five contests were won and two lost during the last seven days and the Capital City team failed to gain any ground.

New York is playing fair ball, but is out of the running for the pennant. As mentioned before, the best the Yankees can do is take second position from the Senators and it is doubtful if that is possible. The club's pitching has been poor at times, although hitting has been in abundance. The remaining weeks find the Yankees making a tour of the circuit and they must battle hard to replace the Senators in the standing.

Cleveland seems determined to finish higher before the season draws to a conclusion. The Indians won seven games and lost only one during the last week, the second best record in the league. The club has plenty of time to pass the Yankees and even the Senators in the remaining weeks. One hundred hits were made and 57 runs scored in the eight contests, the most impressive average among all American League teams.

Detroit compiled the best record among the second division clubs, in fact the best in the league. Five games were won and none lost, with timely hitting being the main reason for the victories. Buckey Harris has his club playing brilliant ball and it may yet force itself into the first division. St. Louis moved up a notch during the seven days and is now close behind the Tigers. Chicago was the club to slip back, mostly because of lack of hitting. Boston lost seven contests and went deeper into the cellar position.

WINS 100-MILE AUTO RACE

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Bill Cummings of Los Angeles, Sept. 6, captured the 100-mile dirt track championship race for motorcars at the New York State fair grounds here. Litz was second and Cantlon third.

QUEBEC WATCHES SOVIET ACTIVITY IN PAPER TRADE

Russian Shipments of Pulpwood Cause Canadian Producers Concern

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—While officials of the Quebec Provincial Government state that shipments of Russian pulpwood to United States paper mills are unlikely to seriously embarrass the Canadian newsprint industry, the Russian experiment is being watched with no little concern by Canadian producers of pulpwood for export to the United States.

The Quebec Government, having for years prohibited the export of pulpwood from the public lands, with the object of inducing Americans to locate new mills in the province, its officials are not specially concerned with any possible menace which may be offered by the competition of Russian pulpwood in the United States market with Canadian pulpwood exported from private lands. Their view is that Russia has been offering pulpwood in the United States at an uneconomic price.

With the development of huge lumbering operations in Russia, eastern Canada has largely lost its former lumber markets in England and Europe, and there is some uneasiness as to the possibility of Russia invading the markets on this side of the Atlantic. The commercial practicability of a trading venture involving the bringing of Russia pulp to Canada to be manufactured into paper and reëxported to Russia has been under consideration.

Chief Objection to Scheme

This scheme has been sponsored by Col. J. Mackie, former Canadian Member of Parliament, who operated large lumber concessions in Russia before the war, and has since been closely associated with the Soviet Lumber enterprises, as expert advisor. The major objection to the scheme is the determination of the Russian Government to build up its own paper-making industry as soon as possible.

In Colonel Mackie's view Russia is developing forest product industries which will shortly be able to dominate the markets bordering on the Atlantic.

"A lumber operator, employing several hundred men, is regarded as doing a big business in this country," he said. "During my last visit to Russia some months ago, I studied a single operation employing 35,000 men.

"On the Ottawa, it may take two seasons to drive logs to the mills and great numbers sink and are lost. Timber cut 1200 miles from Archangel may be rafted to that port in three weeks, millions of feet in one raft, piloted by a man and his wife. Owing to the humidity of northern Russia, there is no expense for forest protection, no loss from great forest fires.

Russian Costs Less

"The cost of providing lumber in Russia is very much lower than in Canada, and will always be so, even when wages are increased; and transportation of Russian lumber to this side of the Atlantic offers no serious problem in view of the fact that lumber cargoes are shipped from Vancouver to Montreal. I have tried to persuade members of the Canadian Cabinet that developments in the Russian forest industries, as well as in collective wheat growing, are the most momentous facts confronting Canada today, calling for a general reconsideration of Canadian economic policy, but they take no interest in Russian experiments, or in my opinions."

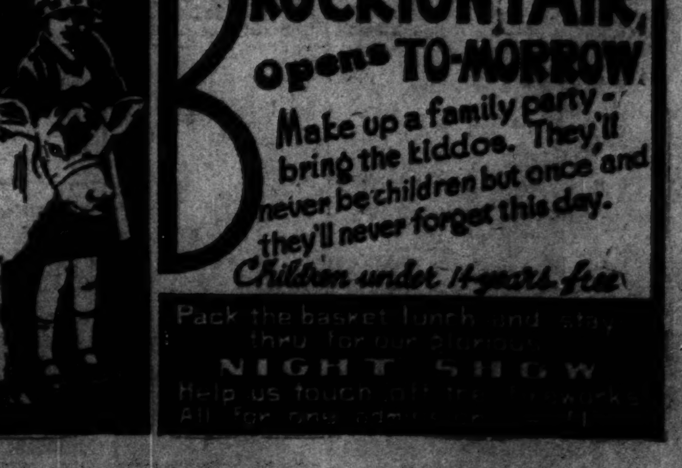
If Russia attempted to ship pulpwood to Canada, the new Dominion Government, it is felt, being committed to general protection of home industries, would undoubtedly take measures to discourage such a trade. But if the United States paper mills import Russian pulpwood to any extent, either to manufacture for the home or the export markets, Canada's sales of both paper and pulpwood in the United States will certainly be affected. It would also probably affect the policy hitherto pursued by the governments of Quebec and Ontario in attempting to determine prices of newsprint by intimating their ability to make regulations which would increase the cost of raw materials.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT TO AID FRUIT GROWERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—To aid in the establishment and development of the overseas fruit trade, the Ontario Government will coöperate with the Fruit Growers Association by guaranteeing sufficient money to the banks to provide adequate financing of the shippers.

"In the past exporters, through lack of finances, have been compelled to sell through foreign brokers who make liberal advances at the time of shipment. Shippers are forced to sell their produce through one channel," A. Fulton, commercial representative of the Fruit Growers Association, explained. Kenneth Crews, Ontario Government official, will keep in close touch with shippers in advising on market conditions.



DRYS IN ILLINOIS SPLIT ON ISSUE OF REFERENDUM

Anti-Saloon League Puts Weight Behind Mrs. O'Neill in Senate Race

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—On the referendum which is the storm center in Illinois' dramatic senatorial contest, the drys of the State have split. The Anti-Saloon League has decided to call upon the voters not to participate, while the Illinois W. C. T. U., together with a number of other women's organizations, has decided to enter and make a campaign at once.

As between Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. O'Neill, the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union has adopted a hands-off policy. It will indorse neither.

Official indorsement of the candidacy of Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill for the United States Senate has been given by the league. It has also issued a statement setting forth its reasons for passing by Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, the Republican nominee, whom it terms neutral, in favor of the independent candidate, Mrs. O'Neill. In this document, the league says:

"In the Illinois primary election last April the wet and dry question was one of the foremost issues in the choice of all candidates, and consequently was in the forefront of the United States senatorial contest. The position taken by the candidates on the subject of prohibition had much to do with the votes they received. For a candidate who posed as a dry in the primary now to accept a referendum as a guide, looks like sheer betrayal.

"The injection of this spurious referendum into the campaign now is utterly unjustifiable, even on the ground of political necessity. With the candidate maintaining a firm position on the prohibition question, she would have received not only the normal Republican vote, but a considerable vote from the dry Democrats."

The league advises drys to concentrate upon the promotion of Mrs. O'Neill's candidacy and not to allow their attention to be diverted to the referendum.

"The real referendum on the prohibition question is in the elections next November," declares the league statement.

The statement was issued by the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois and signed also by Dr. F. Scott McBride, national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

The purpose of the W. C. T. U. to follow a different policy and go in on the referendum was announced from its state headquarters here. Decision to this effect was taken by representatives of a number of women's organizations, it was said.

The Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform has given out a statement that "if Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick abides by her decision to keep silent on the most important issue before the American people, our organization will not be sympathetic toward her candidacy for the United States Senatorship."

Mrs. O'Neill States Stand

To regard the coming Illinois referendum on prohibition as a mandate to candidates is like "accepting the verdict of a tampered jury," said Mrs. O'Neill in an interview.

"I am not opposed to all referenda," she said. "But in a case like this the method of appeal to the referendum is wholly unsound. It is in contradiction of our party system. What it amounts to is this:

"A Republican is nominated by members of the party who know his stand on certain issues. He then announces that he will let his stand on those issues be determined by a vote in which Democrats as well as Republicans take part. He therefore virtually says he wants the Democrats to tell him what to do.

"By this reasoning, the two dry nominees for congressmen-at-large would have to reverse their position also. But many voters balloted with the conviction that the candidate himself was the referendum. The only way they can feel safe in this practice is to have the candidate stick to the position he takes during the campaign. A slippery, wobbly candidate endangers the whole situation."

Other Reasons for Stand

Turning away from purely political considerations, Mrs. O'Neill gave another reason why she felt she must stand by prohibition. "I should feel," she said, "that I would be breaking faith with all those organizations which are working for social betterment if I voted against it.

"The churches are working for the social order we want to preserve. By instinct I find myself in favor of these organizations."

It was her interest in home welfare, Mrs. O'Neill said, that first led her to support prohibition. She feels that her two sons, young men out of college now, have had a better environment because of prohibition than her own generation had with open saloons. She said she had observed other young people, in the Camp Fire movement, in which she took part, and in Scouting, in which her husband was active, and she was convinced that the average youth, the kind with whom she came in contact, was faring pretty well under the Eighteenth Amendment.

Still she said she regretted that this campaign had to be fought on the issue of prohibition. "It is unfortunate," she said, "that the wets have reopened this question, which is really settled, while so many urgent economic problems, such as unemployment, cry for attention. These are so much more important to so many people. The man who is wondering how he is going to pay his bills certainly isn't much concerned about getting a glass of beer."

Scarcity of Jobs Crowds Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With the opening of schools today, educational officials predicted a large increase in enrollment, principally because of unemployment, and pointed to this as requiring the early completion of four new junior high schools.

In effect, it was stated, the present scarcity of jobs will mean that many 15-year-old boys and girls, who would leave school if they had jobs, will not have jobs. Promise is given that two of the new schools will be ready for occupancy with the beginning of the winter term. Each of these buildings will provide seats for 1600 pupils.

A. J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools, announces that 11 buildings will have been wired for radio reception in classrooms before the year has progressed far. Already three are equipped. In one school building under construction, the Chalkstone Avenue Junior High School, the auditorium, in every respect a modern theater, will provide for the exhibition of sound pictures. Here, also, for the domestic science courses a complete suite will be furnished.

SIMON W. STRAUS HAS PASSED ON

NEW YORK (AP)—Simon W. Straus, financier and chairman of the board of S. W. Straus & Co., who passed on Sept. 7, was credited with originating first mortgage bonds, and he won wide recognition through his plan for safeguarding first mortgage loans on improved real estate, made available to the general investing public.

His company was among the first to underwrite large buildings, financing among others the Chrysler Building, the Chanin Building, the Westinghouse Building, and the Straus Building. He was born in Ligonier, Ind.

UNITED EUROPE PLAN ON AGENDA AT GENEVA MEET

(Continued from Page 1)

his own, but he contributed unprecedented energies.

M. Briand has for years dreamed of the scheme. Finally, on Sept. 9, 1929, at a luncheon in Geneva, he launched his project to representatives of all the European states which belong to the League of Nations. On this occasion for the first time Pan-Europa became debatable in diplomatic terms. M. Briand's luncheon guests having heard the plan as he said "between a pear and a bit of cheese" charged their host with the task of drafting a memorandum setting forth in full detail his proposals for a European union.

Great Britain's Dilemma

The memorandum was sent to 26 European states in May, 1930. After an interval official replies and comments drifted back to the Quay D'Orsay. The replies are of vital present significance because they indicate the lines that the nations now are taking at Geneva. They were franker than most diplomatic notes. All of them agreed with the ideal. Few of them, even France's allies, refrained from criticizing details. In France itself, the elder statesman, Raymond Poincaré, and André Tardieu gave clear evidence that the Briand plan was curbed by stringent reservations even in its homeland.

The British reply was naturally eagerly awaited. Downing Street indicated by implication the dilemma in which Great Britain found itself: which way to go? Toward the Dominions and the United States or back toward closer union with the European continent.

League of Nations Prestige

Faced by this difficult question Arthur Henderson wrote in effect that Great Britain must wait and see. Further Great Britain stipulated that a European federation must not damage or impair the prestige and authority of the League of Nations which in its universality must always remain the broadest aim of British policy.

Behind Mr. Henderson and the Labor Cabinet, British public opinion was even more expressive. The London press said: "We British are scarcely Europeans at all; we are a British Commonwealth of Nations; at the side of Europe, not in Europe. Therefore we must preserve more freedom of action."

The London Daily News, expressing a middle ground view, said: "If this plan of a federated Europe takes practical form, which we doubt very much, it will force Great Britain to define its attitude perhaps more quickly than it wishes, toward on the one hand the rest of the British Commonwealth, and on the other and more remote question, of its relations with the United States."

But neither the British Government nor the British press neglected to recognize the economic advantages of a federated Europe to industrial Britain, although the possibility of imperial free trade clashed directly with the proposed European Zollverein.

The German reply was also eagerly awaited, for Germany occupied the keystone in the European arch. The Rhineland had just been evacuated; President von Hindenburg had triumphantly toured the recovered provinces. M. Briand gave emancipated Germany a great opportunity.

Reich Agreement Tempered

He had in effect handed Germany the trumpet to sound her call for treaty revision. In unprecedentedly firm tones the German note indicated its enthusiasm for European unity, only if that unity were based on "justice and a revision of the frontiers." "It would be futile," said President von Hindenburg, "to construct a new Europe upon foundations which cannot resist active evolution."

These words, it seems clear, will be the leit motif of all German diplomatic correspondence for some time. Thus spoke political Germany. But industrial Germany, eager to enter the rich fields of commercial exploitation which a leveling of tariff walls would open, spoke with another voice and indicated that perhaps a compromise might be effected. If a European union did not stereotype forever present frontiers then Germany would eagerly enter, for any combination was bound to offer commercial profit.

The Italian reply was written at the height of the Franco-Italian misunderstanding and perhaps reflected a state of opinion likely to change later. But Italy unreservedly joined the dissatisfied states, claiming that treaty rectification should precede the further stereotyping of frontiers. The Fascist note introduced a new idea by urging that Russia and Turkey should join the European federation. It was clear that Benito Mussolini sought to place Italy at the head of the bloc of nations in the Balkans and elsewhere. Some keen observers felt the Duce was fishing in troubled waters, anxious to secure French concessions in North Africa.

Interesting Dutch Reply

The replies of smaller European states grouped themselves generally into the ranks of French allies, those following Britain, and those following Germany. Some of the smaller states expressed apprehensions that they might be swallowed up economically by the great industrial empires. But many frankly favored the scheme.

The Netherlands reply was particularly interesting, for it asked the juridical question of how M. Briand expected to place the League of Nations and the new European secretariat and the Council in juxtaposition. Further the Dutch asked what is to be done about their extensive colonies. Beelaerts van Blokland, the Dutch Foreign Minister, proposed to ask the most pertinent question of all. M. Briand had said the political federation should take precedence over economic union; contrary to most of the previous plans of a European union.

The Dutch asked why, stating their view that economic unity carried out practically by a lowering of tariff barriers seemed to them the most effective form of the federation. Here is uncovered, according to most experienced observers of the European scene, the telltale dominant fact in the Briand memorandum. They ask if, after all, the Briand note was not simply another document in the long French pursuit of security. To France security means the preservation of present frontiers.

Therefore political federation and the new assembly of European states was intended, it is said, to furnish M. Briand and France with another instrument to maintain present settlements. Hence an economic entente was not enough, according to M. Briand, but must be preceded by political union.

Many observers in the United States were anxious to determine whether a European union meant a definite challenge to the United States. There now appears little likelihood of the federation ever taking this form. Great Britain, Holland, Spain and others have vast extra-European interests which they insist on safeguarding, and these safeguards inevitably protect the United States. Europe's federation aimed to rescue the old Continent from stifling tariffs and ruinous clashes of political interests. A man in a desperate plight has not time to think of challenging others, and so with Europe. A rescue in the shape of pooling European interests lies at hand. Today old Europe reaches out to take a step along a new path. The League of Nations has taught lessons of coöperation and patience. However cynical of federation may be some critics, however short-sighted those politicians who place selfish interests before general good, something is being gained which never can be lost. A united Europe is no longer an idle dream. It is finally on the agenda of the leading statesmen.

Club Women Warn of Wet Propaganda

SCITUATE, Mass.—Mrs. William H. Brown of Boston, a leader in the Law Enforcement League, told an audience here Sept. 7 that the enemies of prohibition began their campaign of defamation when the amendment was first adopted and was proving itself a brilliant success, and warned them not to be confused by the wording of the ballots in November.

"Constitutional liberty leagues and other wet organizations, bent on smashing the new amendment," she declared, "were in existence in 1920. They could not call the law a failure, for it surprised even its most earnest advocates with its success. But they continued their assault upon the dry law, determined to make it a failure. The country repudiated them when it elected Herbert Hoover President on a bone-dry platform, and since his election many requests have come from Washington that the states give hearty coöperation in enforcement."

Speaking on "What's It All About?" Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, head of the National Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement, reviewed the activities of liquor advocates and prohibition foes, since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. She drew a picture of the various "constitution liberty leagues" and "prohibition reform organizations" which have appeared and disappeared and reappeared under different guises and many names since 1920, and which are so active today in Massachusetts.

OZARK FOLK YIELD SLOWLY TO MILL ERA

(Continued from Page 1)

sprawling ridges and wide hollows, winding streams, bubbling springs and enormous caves.

The Ozarkians have lived lastly, but, as a people, peace abiding and reasonably respectful of the laws. The Ozarks are rocky, well timbered; the climate is mild and such crops as are planted do fairly, but crop tenders are none too active, and winter is a delight because the hill folks can group around an open fire.

It was never imagined for a moment that the streams of the Ozarks might be considered public property. No Ozark settler ever gave thought to putting dams across the swift waters and making electricity, although for a hundred years they have used the rivers for running small mills. The idea that perhaps alien folks might come in and take these streams away from them, backing waters over their fishing holes and into the quiet coves and even covering up their bottom corn fields—such a thing was preposterous.

Progress Rides Apace

But progress is a mighty steed and it rides afar. It travels into remote sections. It has even reached the Ozarks after curving all around it. Invasion of the water power potentate into an unfriendly kingdom has been a bitter experience for the hill people, but the public utility corporations have insisted quietly for many years and now the native has yielded. Courts have ruled against them. Water power is a public necessity. Lands and streams may be seized and used.

To the extent of producing 1,500,000 horsepower, these Ozark streams in Missouri and Arkansas have already been measured and found efficient. Projects costing around $135,000,000 are now actually under way, or about to commence in the near future. Experts have finished their extensive stream flow tests covering several years of work and announce that 600,000 horsepower can be developed in Missouri and 900,000 horsepower in Arkansas—in the Ozarks region. This energy can be developed by placing dams across streams at advantageous places.

Of the 600,000 horsepower in Missouri, licenses have been granted covering 500,000 horsepower, and actual work of developing 300,000 horsepower is under way. While Arkansas is scheduled to produce 900,000 horsepower, much of this is borrowed from stream flow coming into it from Missouri and the two states are given a 50-50 rating by public utility concerns who are now spending their millions along the Ozark rivers.

That this happy, restful land will soon be teeming with industry emanating from white coal is a cheerful vision for the town people who live in Ozark urban centers. They are looking through rose-colored glasses and chambers of commerce, rotary clubs and motor clubs are radiocasting to the world the next land boom.

Huge Dams Being Built

These developments certainly portend a great advance for the hill country and no doubt will become an industrial factor, for 1,500,000 horsepower will turn a lot of wheels and print miles of rayon silk and fashion work shirts and overalls for a nation. But it will never cause a boom such as Florida experienced, nor will it turn the Ozark lakes into playgrounds for those who have played in Colorado and California.

The actual building of a huge dam across the Osage River is now progressing at Bagnell in the central Missouri Ozarks. This project is slated to cost $75,000,000, power plant, transmission lines and all. Here the builders, the North American Company, met the opposition of the native landowners, who combined and refused to sell their farms along the Osage River which the company was to cover with 70 to 80 feet of water when they had finished a dam 110 feet high and 1750 feet long across the river.

The Bagnell dam will back the Osage River waters upstream a distance of 125 miles and cover some 65,000 or more acres of river bottom farms. This land was held by the natives as sacred and money could not buy it. They were not seeking exorbitant prices; actually they hired and paid lawyers to try and stop the Bagnell dam from building. But the North American Company had its government and state permits, and it entered into an agreement with the lead mines and smelters in southeast Missouri to furnish power before it ever started construction work.

Hill People Yield

The Osage River Ozarkians lost their case in the court. The non-resident landowners accepted prices of $30 and upward for their holdings and one after another the natives yielded. But the struggle is not over yet, for there are numerous families who assert they will never sell—and not until the big dam is complete and water starts backing over them will they move out.

On the Current River in Missouri four projects have been surveyed, permits granted and costs totaling $8,000,000 agreed upon. On the Gasconade River in Phelps County a Chicago firm is now spending $7,000,000 to dam the Gasconade, and in Wayne County another Chicago utility concern is about to spend $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 for a power project on the Black River.

When the various projects under way are completed—and that should be within five years—the Ozarks will be enriched by at least $200,000,000 added wealth, and 200,000 acres of its river valley land will be water covered in depth from 18 to 190 feet. Many new towns will line the shores of these lakes, hundreds of new factories will furnish much-needed employment.

It is doubtful, however, if the hill dweller will be among those who toil at the machinery. More probably he will go farther back into the woods and hunt a smaller stream where he can build a log cabin settlement.

FORD MOTOR OUTPUT LESS

World production of Ford cars and trucks in August totaled 99,142, compared with 133,035 in July and 205,634 in August last year. Reduced production for August this year was due to curtailed activities of branch assembly plants following the closing of the Rouge plant for the vacation and inventory period. All branch assembly plants have resumed operations.

Freight Conference to Meet in Boston

Delegates from all Atlantic seaports in the United States and Canada are expected to attend the monthly meeting of the Transatlantic Associated Freight Conference, to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Wednesday, it was announced today. It is the first time that this organization has met in Boston and was arranged by Mayor Curley, who has invited the conference here because of the wide interest in the Tercentenary observance.

The conference usually meets alternately at Montreal and New York City. As this meeting has to do with the making of ocean freight rates, it is considered probable that it will be of vital importance to the port of Boston. Mayor Curley is to be the chief speaker at a luncheon he is to tender to the delegates and is expected to bring out a point of significance to this port, probably discussing restoration of the differential export rate on cargoes originating in the middle West and shipped to tidewater ports for export.

About 40 of the leading traffic experts of the United States and Canada, are expected to attend the meeting, representing two freight conferences dealing with steamship lines operating north of the Mediterranean, the United Kingdom Conference and the United Freight Conference.

104 DRUNKEN DRIVERS CONVICTED IN WEEK

For operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor 104 persons were convicted in Massachusetts last week, a decrease of five from the preceding week, according to the report of George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Of the 1472 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked, 136 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor. The week's fatalities from automobile mishaps amounted to 13, which is 11 less than recorded the week before.

LOYALTY LEAGUE HEAD SEES DRY GAINS IN STATE

Expressing himself as more satisfied than ever that prohibition is gaining ground in Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, Boston, and president of the Prohibition Loyalty League, has returned from vacation to further the plans for the great dry rally to be held in the Boston Garden Oct. 19.

Dr. Conrad states that the Loyalty League is giving its entire support to selecting and electing dry candidates, is coöperating with Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly in her work among women, and is arranging an advertising campaign for the Oct. 19 meeting.

Among the speakers scheduled for the Garden rally, besides William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, are Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of Prohibition under the Department of Justice, and Col. Patrick H. Callahan, representing the dry element of the Roman Catholic Church.

Prohibition is making greater progress than the wet papers are willing to admit, Dr. Conrad declares. And, further, the probability of an appreciable increase of wet representatives in the coming session of Congress is negligible, he says.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Fritz Climbs the Long, Long Hill

By ROSE D. NEALLEY

THE road which led past the little thatched cottage where Fritz lived ran down to the village of Schlafenburg, or Sleepytown, as we would call it. Fritz had been down to the village many times with his father, but he had never followed the other road, which went up the long, long hill till it seemed to reach the sky itself.

His father's sheep dotted the hillside and his mother tended the big flock of geese. Fritz had helped to tend both sheep and geese and he loved to be out of doors all day long in the sunshine or the rain.

"Mütterchen," he asked one day, for he often called his mother Mütterchen, which means Little Mother, "does one reach the sky from the hilltop yonder?"

"Nein, Little One. Not from the highest hilltop can one reach the sky. However high we may go the sky is always higher still."

"Have you been on yonder hilltop, Mütterchen? I believe that I could touch the sky with my hand could I but stand upon the highest peak."

His mother smiled and said, "You may try if you like, liebchen (darling). I will give you a holiday tomorrow, if it is fair. You must start very early in the morning and you must promise to return before sunset and not to leave the traveled road, for you might get lost."

Setting Off Gayly

Fritz promised all that his mother asked and the next morning he set off gayly, dressed in a clean, blue smock, wearing stout shoes, and carrying a basket in which his mother had packed a luncheon of black bread and cheese made of goat's milk, with pretzels and a bottle of fresh milk. He also carried a stout stick, which his father had given him, to help him in climbing. The birds were singing in the trees by the roadside and there was a sweet smell of flowers in the air.

At first it was fun to climb, but as the day wore on the sun grew hot and he began to feel tired and heavy. He sat down to rest under a spreading oak tree and as he sat there he looked up at the hilltop and it seemed as far away as ever. Still he could see, or thought he could that the sky lay against it. One little white cloud caressed it. Fritz wished he were at the end of his journey, so that he might touch its fleecy softness.

Suddenly something very small fell from the oak tree and lay almost at his feet. It was a little fledgling bird which had fallen from its nest. The father and mother birds were flying wildly about, making a great twittering, but, of course, they could not get the little bird back into its nest.

"I can help you," cried Fritz. "Just show me where your nest is."

The birds only cried out the more, so Fritz climbed the tree and peered about in all directions until he saw the nest. Then he slipped to the ground and taking the little bird gently in his hand, he climbed the tree again and placed it in its nest. There was great rejoicing on the part of the birds and they said, "Thank you" to Fritz, as best they could in their bird language.

After this Fritz felt nicely rested and continued his climb. After another hour he looked again at the hilltop and it seemed no nearer than before. Would he never reach the top?

At length he overtook an old man who was stumbling wearily along, and Fritz spoke to him.

"Hullo, my little fellow!" said the old man. "Whither are you going?"

"To the top of this great hill where I may touch the sky," answered Fritz.

The old man shook his head. "The sky is higher than that."

"Would you like my stout stick, mein Herr?" Fritz held out the stick which his father had given him, for he saw that the old man needed it far more than he did.

"You are very kind, little one," the old man said. "The stick will be a great help to me. But do not tarry. If you are to reach the hilltop and return ere sunset, you should be more quickly on your way."

So Fritz left the old man behind and hurried on.

The Little Lost Lamb

He had not gone far when he heard the bleat of a lamb, caught in a thicket and he ran to free it from the thorns. The lamb was so exhausted he could scarcely move. Fritz ran to the brook for water. He made a cup of leaves and carried the water to the lamb. Then he found a shady place for it and left it there to rest.

Still the hilltop seemed far away. Fritz climbed on and on. He came upon a boy about his own age, who was weeping.

"What is the matter?" questioned Fritz.

"We have lost a lamb of our flock. My father sent me to find it. I have hunted all day and I cannot find it. I am very hungry and I have nothing to eat, but I must not go home until I have found the lamb."

"Oh, then, I can help you," said Fritz. "The lamb I found a short time since. It is lying under a bush down yonder. Let the creature rest while you share my lunch with me. I was thinking it was time to eat and there is quite enough for two. After you have eaten and rested, you can take your lambkin home."

The boy smiled and wiped away his tears. "You are very kind," he said. "I will gladly share your lunch and it makes me very happy to know that my little lamb is safe."

The two boys ate their lunch together and chatted happily.

"Where are you going?" asked the lad.

"To the top of this great hill where I may touch the sky. Have you been there?"

"No," returned the lad, "I have never been to the hilltop. I am too busy helping my father tend the sheep, but sometime I would like to go. Will you tell me about it when you come back?"

"Where do you live?" asked Fritz.

"Down yonder, where the path leads into the green woods, about a mile from here."

Fritz shook his head. "I would like to go there, but Mütterchen told me not to leave the traveled road and if I reach the hilltop and back before sunset, I must hurry."

So Fritz climbed on and on. He was weary and breathless, but at length he came to the hilltop. To his great disappointment the sky was still as high as ever above him. So it was not true, after all, that one could touch the sky from the hilltop. At last he knew that Mütterchen had been right.

He sat under a fir tree and gazed down below on the other side from which he had come. It was very like the country through which he had climbed. There was a village far below that reminded him of Schlafenburg. So the world was much the same everywhere.

And now he must hurry home as fast as possible. It was much easier going down than coming up and he reached home in less than half the time it had taken him to climb the long, long hill.

His father and mother were waiting supper for him.

"Did you reach the hilltop and touch the sky?" asked his mother.

"Nein, Mütterchen. It was as high above me there as here."

"Where is your stout stick?" questioned his father.

"I gave it to an old man who found it hard to climb, Father."

His mother took the basket from him. "It is quite empty, liebchen. Did you eat it all?"

"Nein. I shared it with a shepherd lad who was hungry."

"And the bit of wool I see caught on the button of your smock, little one?"

"It is from a little lamb I took from a thicket where it was caught, Mütterchen."

"Your face is scratched, liebchen."

"From climbing an oak tree, Mütterchen. A little bird fell from its nest and I put it back."

The mother smiled as she looked at Fritz's father. "I think the child has been near heaven, after all. Fritz, mein liebchen, the day has been well spent."

"Puzzle Tales"

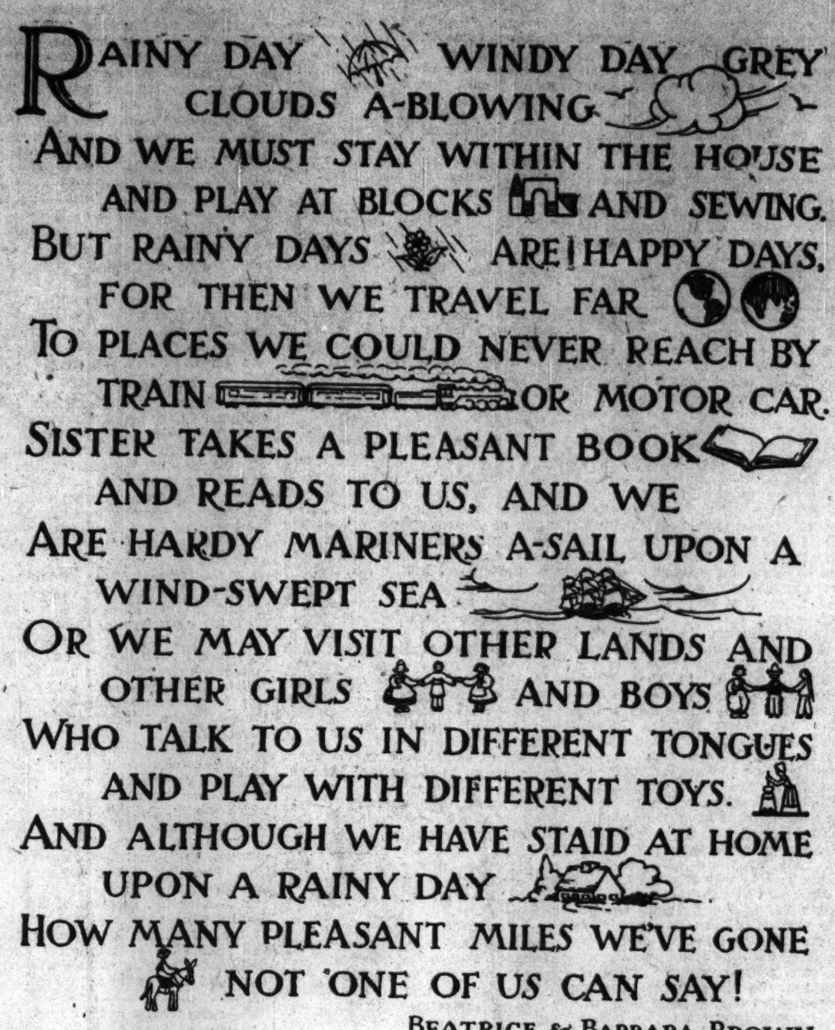
"Puzzle Tales" by Edna Levine, pictured by Maude Oliver. Published by Reilly & Lee Co., Chicago. Price $2.50.

"Puzzle Tales" is a delightful playbook for children and one in which the whole family may share. It is a book of cross-word puzzles, but it is much more than this, for Miss Levine had had the wit to combine her puzzles with many of the old-time fairy and nursery tales which already have a place in children's hearts.

She has retold and adapted these stories, had them illustrated in color, and then within each illustration she has placed a puzzle. In "Mary's Lamb" the puzzle is on a blanket on the lamb; in "Jack and the Beanstalk" it is on the beanstalk; in "Treasure Island" it is on the map, and so on.

Another feature of the book which adds considerably to its artistic merit is a series of silhouettes, one for each story, by Miss Maude Oliver, the "Silhouette Lady," an artist already popular with children.

• TRAVEL •


RAINY DAY WINDY DAY GREY
CLOUDS A-BLOWING
AND WE MUST STAY WITHIN THE HOUSE
AND PLAY AT BLOCKS AND SEWING.
BUT RAINY DAYS ARE HAPPY DAYS,
FOR THEN WE TRAVEL FAR
TO PLACES WE COULD NEVER REACH BY
TRAIN OR MOTOR CAR.
SISTER TAKES A PLEASANT BOOK
AND READS TO US, AND WE
ARE HARDY MARINERS A-SAIL UPON A
WIND-SWEPT SEA
OR WE MAY VISIT OTHER LANDS AND
OTHER GIRLS AND BOYS
WHO TALK TO US IN DIFFERENT TONGUES
AND PLAY WITH DIFFERENT TOYS.
AND ALTHOUGH WE HAVE STAID AT HOME
UPON A RAINY DAY
HOW MANY PLEASANT MILES WE'VE GONE
NOT ONE OF US CAN SAY!

BEATRICE & BARBARA BROWN

Starbright and Checkers

PART II

CHECKERS often thought about it afterward, that minute when they all found that the Captain's friend was a jolly brown monkey. He liked to remember the scene in the reception hall.

The Captain stood there with his monkey surprise on his shoulder, laughing and laughing in his hearty way at the expressions on the faces around him.

Dad said, "You old rascal!" And no one knew whether he was speaking of the Captain or of the pet curled up on his shoulder.

Mother turned almost pale and stepped back. "A monkey?" she gasped. "What a surprise, Captain!"

Starbright lost what Checkers called her "important air" for the time being. "You adorable darling!" she cried.

"Do you mean me or this chap?" asked the Captain. "It is not usual in correct circles for even engaged persons to use such strong terms of endearment before the public, my Lady."

As for Checkers, he just whooped, then whooped again. "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! I call that the jolliest thing that ever happened!"

"Just a minute; Reef that topsail!" begged the Captain a little later when everyone started to ply the sailor with questions about his friend.

All four were speaking at once and asking questions too rapidly for one man to answer. Even Etta came and stood in the doorway to hear the tale.

The Captain Explains

"In the first place," began the Captain when all was quiet, "there are two of him."

The family looked at one another with questions in their eyes, but they waited for the Captain to explain.

"If there had not been two of him I should keep this one aboard, but half of him is all I can manage. Both together are worse than a nor'easter and a cyclone combined. So I kept half of him and brought the rest to you."

"And where?" began Checkers eagerly.

"On the east African coast, mate. Two natives had him—both of him—and they were not treating him any too kindly—so—"

Here the Captain, his gray eyes twinkling, turned abruptly to Checkers and asked without any warning, "What does caliber mean, mate?"

"The diameter of a bullet or the bore of a gun," Checkers answered promptly. "But that is not the meaning you used when you told me over the telephone that I was of sailor caliber, sir. It means quality there, Captain."

"Ay, ay," beamed the Captain. "I intend to raise your salary next voyage."

"About the monkey—?" suggested Starbright hopefully.

"Yes, my Lady, the natives, as I told you, were having what they would call fun with this monkey—that is they would, if they spoke English," continued the Captain. "It wasn't fun for the monkey—either of him—so I offered to buy him—them."

"O," said Starbright, "you are talking about two things at once. I see."

"Twins," said the Captain. "I'm keeping one of them aboard ship with me. This fellow hasn't any home—yet."

"He's for us—a pet!" breathed Starbright with the look on her face that had won her the nickname from the Captain.

Checkers was too happy to talk—that is he was happy until he noticed his Mother's face, then his knees grew shaky. He had to sit down rather suddenly. Suppose Mother should say, "No!"

"He looks just the color of taffy," said Starbright who was not yet bothered with any misgivings. She went over to the monkey and he at once climbed to her shoulder and wrapped his tail about her neck.

Taffy

"Then that's his name and a very good one," said the Captain. "And now, mates, is there a place for Taffy to bunk here?"

There was silence in the room for several minutes. The Captain himself did not seem to be worried at all, and the monkey, playing with Starbright's sash was at home already.

But Mother and Dad were looking at each other without saying a word, and Starbright and Checkers were looking at Mother and Dad with anxious faces. After a while a signal passed between the two heads of the House-on-the-Hill, the children drew long sighs of rapture and Dad said slowly, and without smiling:

Yes, Taffy may come here to live,
If Checkers is willing to give
The new pet his room
And will act as a groom
To this chap we are monkeying with.

Checkers resolved right then never again to declare that he would not do anything. It was not wise, he decided. Only a few hours before he had declared to Etta that he could not give up his room to the captain's friend for longer than a visit. Now here was Dad asking him to do just the thing he had said he could not do.

For a time he did not answer Dad. In fact, the minutes were so long that Starbright, the stars gone from her eyes, came over and sat down beside Checkers on the davenport.

"Please," she whispered very softly so that no one but Checkers heard her.

"There's the trunk room," suggested Checkers hopefully glancing at Mother. But she shook her head.

"I need it, dear," she explained.

A small white hand stole over Checkers' brown one lying on the davenport, but he pulled it away almost rudely, blushed all over his round face and turning to Dad said, "I will."

"Hurrah," shouted the Captain. But it was Dad who said the best thing.

"On second thought the room over the garage will be just right for Taffy. You can fix it up, Checkers, and Starbright can make the curtains and the sofa pillows and the luncheon set for the table."

Starbright was never sure that her uncle was not poking fun at her, but she did not care. Taffy was to stay. She and Checkers were to have him for their very own. It was too wonderful!"

She took Taffy over and put him in Checkers' arms as sort of a reward for offering the room; then she kissed Checkers' Mother and his Dad and, last of all, the Captain, who pretended to be dreadfully fussed and who reminded her again that even engaged persons do not act so in public.

They told Etta about it, and she said she would make a Welsh rabbit to celebrate and that it would be ready in half an hour if the Captain would stay.

The Captain did, and later the whole family, with Taffy jumping from one to another to show his complete satisfaction with the whole arrangement, strolled out into the garden and climbed the narrow stairs to the room over the garage.

"This, Taffy, is your home," announced Starbright. "We hope you will like it. Tomorrow Checkers and I will fix it all up for you."

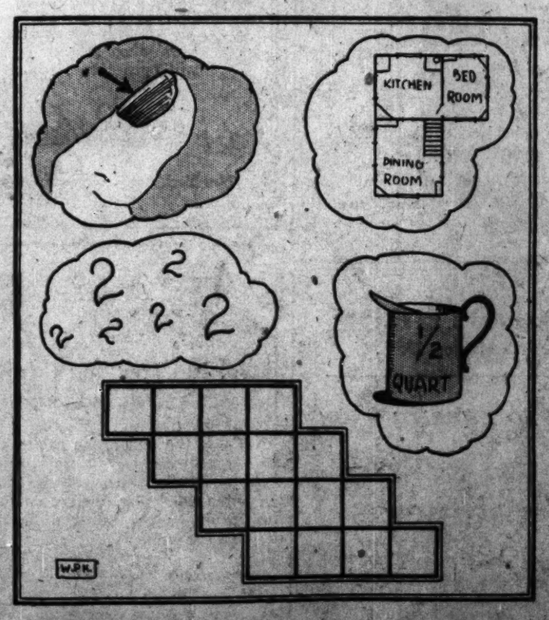
Taffy, who was holding her hand, drew her to the window to get the view. He seemed quite satisfied with the pretty garden below and the white church steeple down the street and the lovely elms.

"I think Taffy would like pink curtains best," said the Captain thoughtfully.

"With ruffles on," Dad added.

(To Be Continued)

Five From Four Puzzle



Each of the Above Objects Represents a Four-Letter Word. If These Words Are Placed in a Certain Order in the Squares Provided for the Purpose, Five Different Words May Be Read Vertically From Top to Bottom.

Nancy Napkin's Game

"GRACIOUS!" snapped Teddy Tea Towel, jerking at his clothespin. "How bored I am hanging here on this old clothesline!" And he cracked his corners sharply in the wind.

"So am I," shrilled Daisy Doily, bouncing her round self indignantly on the passing breeze. "And who wouldn't be with nothing more interesting to look at than a back yard?"

"And I, too," grunted Sammy Sheet as he puffed out his big, white cheeks. "It makes me fairly green with envy to have to see the flowers nodding and smiling in the sunshine with no pins to hold them fast."

"I think things could be much worse," came a soft little voice from the end of the clothesline where Nancy Napkin dipped and swayed to the sweet little tune she always sang to the wind.

"What?" shrilled Sally Spread.

"What?" growled Kitty Curtain.

"What?" wailed Wally Wash Cloth.

And the whole line of them wriggled in their indignation at little Nancy Napkin who could dare to say that she was satisfied with her lot.

"How can you be happy when you know you have to be scalded in hot water, frozen in cold, wrung until all the air is squeezed out of you, and then pinched to a line where Willy Wind can do anything he wants with you?" Sammy Sheet spoke first.

"Ah, but that all makes me sweet, fresh, and clean," Nancy smiled. "And think how nice it is to have all the unpleasant things washed away and left in the tub!"

"But look how tied down we are," Daisy Doily wailed. "Never a chance to go anywhere; to see anything. . . ."

"Oh, but we do," Nancy pirouetted on a passing breeze. "Just think of all the things we see during the day, and how much good we do! You, yourself, Daisy, make the dining table beautiful when you are spread under the lovely flower bowl."

"Well," Daisy laughed. "Well, maybe so. I never thought of that before."

"That's very well for Daisy Doily," grumbled Teddy Tea Towel. "But what about me, stuck out in the kitchen all day long?"

"Why, if you didn't go over all the best china and the shining silverware, how could they ever be used on the table?" Nancy replied. "And besides . . ." But here she suddenly stopped, held very still for a moment, and then fluttered her long skirts as if in glee.

"I'll tell you," she cried mysteriously. "Let's make it a game. All next week, let's see just how much good we do, and how much fun we really have!"

"It won't hurt to try," admitted Daisy Doily.

"I'll do it if Teddy Tea Towel says he will," agreed Wally Wash Cloth.

"If the rest want to, I'll come along," assented Sammy Sheet slowly.

"And I, and I," echoed down the long clotheslines until they had all, from the largest to the tiniest, agreed to play Nancy Napkin's game.

"Are we all here?" cried Nancy Napkin a week later after the clothespins had been pinched, like slender wooden ears, at the top corner of each bit of washing.

"Oh, what a wonderful week I've had!" broke in Tommy Tea Towel, not waiting for roll call, but beginning before anyone else could say a word. "Did you all know that I'm the fellow that keeps the pots and pans shining? And the one who polishes the silver? And brightens the best chinaware? I heard Mistress say out in the kitchen, that she didn't know what she'd do without such a soft, fine washcloth as I am, to make the glasses shine!" And Tommy Tea Towel fairly danced a jig in his glee.

"And maybe you don't realize how important I am to the Master," exclaimed Sammy Sheet proudly, stretching his long, white self. "Only a few nights ago he slipped in between us and said, 'It's a cool, smooth sheet like this that makes a man know real comfort!' And do you know, he fell right asleep!"

Kitty Curtain almost tugged herself away from her clothespins so eager was she to tell her tale.

"Ah, but none of you know the joy of service as I do," she said softly. "I hang at the nursery window. And when the baby is laid to rest in her crib, I shield her from the bright sun." She fairly beamed at the whole clothesline.

"And I make the house more beautiful with my lace skirts," exclaimed Daisy Dolly.

"And I keep Billy Big Boy's face, neck and ears clean!" cried Wally Wash Cloth proudly.

And on and on down the line, tales of deeds well done, came tumbling from those who had only grumbled the week before.

"Now are you all so very unhappy?" beamed Nancy Napkin as the last eager tale had been told.

"Unhappy? I wouldn't exchange with anyone in the house or the garden," exclaimed Teddy Tea Towel.

"And I wouldn't exchange with anyone in the house, the garden, or the neighborhood," announced Kitty Curtain.

"And I wouldn't exchange with anyone in the house, the garden, the neighborhood, or the town!" finished Wally Wash Cloth firmly.

"What do you suppose made all the difference?" asked Nancy Napkin, bobbing happily in her little corner.

"I think I began to SEE what I never saw before."

"I think I began to FEEL that I was important in my own little job," added Daisy Dolly.

"I think I began to KNOW we weren't meant to be flowers, or butterflies, or birds," finished Wally Wash Cloth. "Because if we were, who'd do OUR work?"

"Yes, it's true, and all our jobs, added together, make life happier for everybody else," sang Nancy Napkin.

The Box of Shells

Way up in Grandma's attic
There is a box of shells.
They were my dear Aunt Margaret's—
Each one a story tells.

There are tiny ones and big ones
And others smooth or rough.
And some are white with pink inside,
And others tinted buff.

And some are dark and crinkled,
And others glazed and round,
And when you hold them to your ear
They make the queerest sound.

And even to the wee'est ones
My auntie says it's true
A little creature lived inside
Out in the ocean blue.

Each built his lovely little house
Down on the ocean floor,
And lived there till a great wave came
And tossed him on the shore.

LOUISE S. LENZ.

The Mail Bag

Sandermoosen, Norway

My dear Mrs. Scroggins:

My hope is that you and your esteemed husband, Roger P. Scroggins Esq. of Boston Common, may be interested to hear from a distant relative in Norway. Just how far removed our cousinship is I dare not say. My name is Mrs. Ragna Bushy-Redtail. My husband's name is Mr. Tor Bushy-Redtail, while our young son is called Master Arne Bushy-Redtail.

We live close by a camp, or a "hut" as we call it in Norway, a camp right in the midst of a pine forest, sprinkled with jingling aspen and ringing silver birches. That is, the aspen leaves are jingling and the birch leaves ringing when the playful wind is caressing them.

Quite unlike you we do not wear the same color of coat all the year round, neither do we dress up in apron, silken hat and swinging cane as you do, who live right at the heart of civilization. From early spring to late autumn we wear a very pretty pair of rust red overalls, which we change into a lovely soft coat of grey at the approach of winter. So we are quite in style when the deep white snow covers hills and trees.

During the past summer the camp has had a series of kind mistresses. The present mistress of the house is much interested in our welfare. She treats us to nuts, which she puts out on the balcony, and she never invites us in vain. The trees grow quite close to the balcony, from which our mistress enjoys the beautiful view of lake, hills and skies, so it takes us a very slight jump and we are there beside her—that is, my husband and I. Baby Arne scampers all over the roof, and when he is too late for the nuts, which sometimes happens, he chatters his baby-squirrel language, which is quite different from little Weeda's speech—the baby speech which your esteemed husband understands to perfection.

Here in the woods are no Florries nor Fibs, but ah, how the baby thrushes twitter while they try out their wings in the grass and underbrush! Also wood birds of gay feathers are here, only my acquaintance with them is just a smiling and nodding one, so I cannot give you their names.

Our mistress puts out bread crumbs for the birds. But they being a bit shy, do not always help themselves. As my husband and I do not believe in waste, we help to clear the table so to say, and always with our best of table manners. Sitting on our hindlegs, our tails spread like rust-red ostrich feathers along our backs, we nibble the bread from our lifted front paws, and never drop a crumb.

Apropos paws! My mistress is holding for me, not my paw, but my pen, and has promised to send my dearest wishes to you, Mr. Scroggins, and to all the Commoners. My husband and our baby son are joining me in the good wishes, and all of us are delighted that you decided not "to let" your lovely home after all. May it stand for ever! (Mrs. Tor Bushy-Redtail.) Ragna Bushy-Redtail.

Southbridge, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been wanting to write to the Mail Bag and to tell you how much I enjoy reading the Children's Page and the Young Folks' Page, especially the Mail Bag. I just love Snubs and Waddles. I love all the nature stories, too.

My favorite sports are horseback riding, swimming, and all kinds of outdoor games. I live in Southbridge, a nice little town which was begun in 1633.

Next week I am going with my father up to our little log cabin in Big Island, Maine. I wish I could take all the Mail Baggers up there. I know they'd love it.

All my family (my brother, my sister and I) are eight years apart, my brother being 27, my sister 19, and I 11. My brother is married and has the darlingest little boy just nine months old. So I am an aunt! I wonder how many other Mail Baggers my age are aunts.

I do wish my letter could be published because I would like to have some correspondents of my age, 11, from foreign countries, especially France, as I studied French last year in school. Gertrude A. W.

Walsall, Staffs., England

Dear Editor:

We have just moved into a new house and it is ever so jolly. It has a fernery which my little sister and I call a grotto. We have a tiny kitten staying with us for a fortnight. It is very sweet!

My hobbies are stamp collecting, photography and music. I should like to correspond with any little girl of my own age (9) in any part of the globe, especially India or Japan. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for four and one-half years. It is lunch time now, so I will stop. Peggy H.

Newton Highlands, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This summer we attended the Newton Tercentenary Pageant. It was very interesting. They had for one scene an old-fashioned village. There was a white church and a little red schoolhouse. They brought on an old stage coach and had a model of the first train. There was also an old-fashioned bicycle. The pageant was held on the Newton Center playground, and it was a great success.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School in Boston. I would like to receive letters from girls my age (9) in any part of the world, and promise faithfully to answer all letters I receive. Sylvia E.

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl of 7 and my name is Ena. I like reading the Monitor especially Snubs and Waddles. My mother gave me a book of Milly-Molly-Mandy stories. I am in class 3B at school. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3 years old. I have a little sister, named Ruth, who is 5, and we have a little black and white kitten, and two ducks named Waddles and Toddles. We live close to Botany Bay and have only to cross the road to the beach. I would like to hear from little girls of my age in any part of the world. Ena McC.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Marian L. (9), Delavan, Wis.
Mary Ellen S. (8), Cherokee, Ia.
Priscilla R. (9), Marblehead, Mass.—Especially from Holland, Japan, and Switzerland.
Doris DeW. (9), Los Angeles, Calif.
Vallera C. (10), Plainfield, N. J.
Lois B. (10), Medford, Mass.
Jeanette C. (11), Pulaski, Va.—From France and England.
Charlotte R. (11), West Allis, Wis.—From England, Japan, and Australia.

Boys

Dale H. (10), Lansing, Mich.—Especially from abroad. Interested in stamps.
Palmer W. (10), Arlington Heights, Mass.

[Thank you for sending in the little verse Palmer.—Ed.]

Key to Puzzle

Key to Elephant Puzzle published Aug. 30:

Circus, peanuts, Delhi, India.

"—as advertised"

HOW many times you see those two words in the course of a day's shopping: "This article for sale—*as advertised.*"

And those two words are as welcome as they are familiar, for they form a bond of confidence between the merchant and yourself. They are his guarantee to you of worth and value.

Here is an article that has been described in your newspaper. Its merits have been told; possibly, too, its price. You know exactly what you will get when you buy it. You know its quality; its utility; you know how it fits into your needs. And when you buy it, you know you are getting not some unproved substitute but the specified article—as represented.

It is easy to understand why that phrase, "as advertised," creates a feeling of confidence. You have learned to depend upon consistently advertised products. You know that the maker has confidence in them, else he would not spend money calling your attention to them day after day, month after month. You know that they have been approved by the most critical of investigators—the buying public. And above all you know from experience that buying goods "as advertised" is the best investment you can make.

It pays to read the advertisements

THE HOME FORUM

Casual Reflections on Beethoven's "Appassionata"

WHILE critics the world over have been busying themselves for a century or more with Beethoven's famous op. 57, none of them have so far been able to say for a certainty when or where the great composer started the "Appassionata," or brought it to completion. As a matter of fact, the title by which this sonata has come down the years was not even of the master's dictating. But on the point of its origin, Schindler has stated that "it was the first work to follow Beethoven's strenuous efforts with the opera 'Fidelio.'" The master wrote the score at one sitting, as it were, after a short rest in the home of his friend, Count Brunswick. According to this, the sonata was written in its entirety in the year 1806.

But Ferdinand Ries, who was a pupil of Beethoven, and befriended by him, has a different version:

"During a walking tour we lost our way and did not get back to Döbling, where Beethoven lived, until 8 o'clock in the evening. During the entire time while we were on the road he kept on humming and partly yelling to himself, constantly up and down, without singing any definite notes. When I asked him what he was singing he replied, 'I have caught a theme for the final movement of the sonata.' The moment we entered his room he ran to the piano without even removing his hat. And then, for more than an hour, he raced and stormed over the new and so beautiful finale to this sonata. At last he arose, looked at me in surprise at my still being there, and said: 'Today I can give you no lesson. I must keep on working.'"

As Beethoven lived in Döbling during the summers of 1803 and 1804 it is to be assumed that the finale, at any rate, was composed there.

But there is a third version about the origin of "Appassionata." William Behrend, the noted Danish music critic and the author of "Ludwig van Beethoven's Piano Sonatas" writes as follows: "Beethoven had left the estate of Prince Lichnowsky, in Silesia, in anger, because an attempt had been made to have him play before the French officers. In order to entertain these gentlemen, quartered on his estate, the Prince, man of the world that he was, desired that his protégé, the famous German musician, should take his place at the piano. From the very start Beethoven showed his unwillingness; we know how he looked upon 'Emperor' Napoleon, and now he was face to face with this Emperor's officers who so recently had led in the battle of Jena. It is told that even as early as the banquet his eyes blazed fire when one of the officers asked him if he also understood violin playing, and he did not deign an answer. When the music was to begin he had disappeared, and when he was discovered and the Prince implored him to play, the master flew into a rage. Late in the evening as it was, he left the estate and in the rain and slush he went afoot to the nearest town, Troppau, where he spent the night with the house physician of the Prince, Dr. Weiser."

Mr. Behrend adds that it was on this occasion that Beethoven carried with him among his hurriedly packed belongings the manuscript to the sonata which eve to this day bears witness to its composer's uncomfortable and moist night adventure. This happened in 1806, and M. Bigot, Prince Rasumowsky's librarian, avers that Beethoven soon after his return to Vienna, showed the damp manuscript and the drenched traveling bag to Mme. Bigot, who at once went to the piano and to the master's delight played the sonata from the resuscitated note sheets. As a reward she begged that he give her the unique manuscript. According to Bigot, it here concerns the manuscript ready for the printer, and which with its watermarks is still the property of the family. From this it is gathered that the sonata was completed in the fall of 1806.

Whatever may be the facts in the case, the chances are that Beethoven's imagination and thoughts occupied themselves with the "Appassionata" for at least two years, while other works of an entirely different nature and character also held his attention. Whoever is familiar with the master's method of work knows that he was able to retain an idea for years and bring it from its hiding place whenever he found occasion to give it closer consideration. The "Appassionata" belongs to the same period as the so-called "Waldstein" sonata, op. 53. But what a difference between op. 57 and its predecessor! Where the "Waldstein" sonata rises high into the clear light of day, the "Appassionata" seeks the dark shades of night. In the first named sonata it is the happy, liberated soul that seeks and finds expression; in the latter the restless and the embattled voice is heard. Both sonatas are alike in this, that they bear witness to Beethoven's most artistic development up to that time in his career. He has attained such great mastery of the technical in composition that the material, so to speak, no longer exists for him. With the piano as his tool and go-between he can literally exhaust himself in the form of the highest art.

The development of the piano from that period on owes much to Beethoven. He studied his favorite instrument from every possible angle. He inspired the manufacturers to bring about greater power and elasticity than the pianos theretofore possessed, and of wider range; and he rejoiced when he found his hands capable of producing a color and nuance in his playing so far superior to what had gone before.

Without this greater perfection of the piano it is probable that the "Appassionata" would never have become the world-famous composition that it has been for generations. Beethoven did not desire this greater perfectibility of the instrument for the sake of showing more brilliancy in execution, but because thereby he found means for a freer, richer, more complete expression of his ideas. And it is the pianist in Beethoven which, in the "Appassionata," attains to heights that shows the composer and the instrument as one. The popularity of op. 57 on the programs of concert artists is a self-evident result of what the great master left as heritage to the music-loving public of today.

It is not difficult to understand that Beethoven repeatedly referred to Shakespeare's "Tempest" when questioned as to his motif in the "Appassionata." There is a rushing current of elements let loose in this composition; a veritable Shakespearean drama made audible through the tone arts. It is known that the master loved nature in all its aspects, but more especially when storm and the gushing rain or snow gave his imagination full sway as he braved their onset. It was within Beethoven himself that all this elemental onslaught craved an outlet, and it found its way in nothing more artistic and compelling than the op. 57. It is known that Beethoven considered the "Appassionata" his "greatest sonata," as he expressed it, and that he preferred to play it to the exclusion of anything else when before an audience.

That Beethoven dedicated the sonata to Count Franz von Brunswick is telling evidence of his attachment to this work. Von Brunswick was one of that select circle of art-enthusiastic young noblemen of Vienna that had gathered around the composer. On his part, Beethoven valued Von Brunswick highly, and a bond of friendship existed between the master and this very musical family. He spent considerable time in their house in Vienna, as well as on the estate in Hungary. Count Franz was also a capable celloist. His sister Therese was a pupil of Beethoven. In this home he also met the cousin of the young Brunswicks, Giulietta Guicciardi. His relations with this family were never interrupted, as was often the case with him in other instances where friendships had existed.

It is hardly possible to do full justice to the "Appassionata" without at the same time referring to op. 31, which is a musical three-clover. In Beethoven's consciousness this sonata could not have formed an entity, since we here have three sonatas in one. It is its inner contrasts that place this sonata in a unique light, and its genesis was no doubt the reason why it went out into the world without being dedicated to any one particular person.

In this respect the "Appassionata" is in a class by itself. Its technical construction, those runs and passages, these thrills and cadences, all unite in an integral whole as unmistakably the work of art itself. But it is for others to continue to interpret Ludwig van Beethoven as the master musician. In this present instance the purpose has been to offer a few casual reflections on the "Appassionata" as the outstanding piano composition of Beethoven, affording an insight, perhaps, into his character as man and artist at large.

M.

The Drummer of Injesu

The door was open when I awoke. Outside I could see the barber washing himself at a dribble from a tin with a hole in it, held up by the boy, for a Moslem always washes in running water. Washing over, he fell to business at once, for customers came in as soon as it was light.

On going into the street I found it filled with sleepy, dishevelled soldiers in khaki, standing about waiting for food. They said they had come from the south, and were marching to Sivas. While I looked at them, and thought how difficult they found the wearing of a European uniform and puttees, the sound of drums was heard, and a drummer appeared, a fine resplendent figure in scarlet and blue and gold, with two small drums, no larger than good-sized pudding basins, attached to his belt. He advanced slowly, stopping now and then, and facing in turn towards north, east, south and west. At each halt he gave an extra flourish to his music and on stepping out again beat a simple rhythmical beat. He had nothing to do with the troops. He was a village functionary, a sort of town crier, whose labour this gloomy morning was neither more nor less than the announcement of a wedding. He took his stand at last in the open space before the shop, and there for half an hour beat his drums with as much skill and satisfaction in his calling as any drummer may hope to attain. On one drum he would beat a difficult rhythm, and then suddenly break in and complicate it with another rhythm on the other drum. He would go slowly with one drum and fast with the other, and keep the two always in time. He beat softly and loudly, slowly and fast; one might even say that he got expression into his monotonous instruments, and that listening to him was a pleasure.

The drum, I think, may be called the Turkish national instrument. Certainly I brought away from Asia Minor more memories of sounding drums than of all other musical instruments put together. I heard drums by night and morning and evening, by fast and feast and holy day; heard them also sounding in the villages, . . . a most impressive sound coming from many distant unseen villages at once—and heard, too, the sonorous earthenware drums of Smyrna, curious jar-shaped cylinders, open at one end, the parchment over the other, which is beaten with the flat hand. Do you know how the drums go in that march called, "The Turkish Patrol," the far-away sound of them at first, drawing nearer and nearer, passing, and then receding into the distance? Whoever composed that drum music had caught, either of his own experience or by most accurate report, the very spirit of Ottoman drums.—From "Across Asia Minor on Foot," by W. J. Childs.

Courtesy of Chicago Galleries Association

Harvest Hands. From a Painting by Marques Reitzel

Your City and Mine

Night lights, white lights,
Lights neatly spaced in a row,
Red lights, green lights,
Lights spelling words as they go.

Wall lights, tall lights,
Lights fairly chuckling with glee;
Great lights, wee lights,
Lights playing "peep" through a tree.

There are lights overhead;
There are lights underfoot;
There are lights in the midst of the street.
These lights seem to fly;
Those slowly creep by;
This gilds a wide path to my feet.

Circled gay lights, towered mass lights,
With lights in long serpentine rows;
Swing-car lights, shooting star lights
Shower sparks in a cascade that glows.

Street lights, house lights,
Lights that are friendly and true.
Frosted lights, latticed lights,
Lights in the window for you.

Head lights, tail lights
In sequence bob merrily by.
Flash lights, search lights
With eager eyes scanning the sky.

Far lights that gleam,
Near lights that stream,
Yon amber lights distant and cold
Send long rays aquiver
Across the calm river,
Like organ pipes wrought in pure gold.

Royal road lights, loyal load lights,
Brave lights through the darkness that shine!
Needful night lights, blessed bright lights;
The lights of your city and mine.

Anne Weeks.

To Miss Mitford

(The Authoress of "Our Village")

The single eye, the daughter of the light;
Well pleased to recognize in lowliest shade
Some glimmer of its parent beam, and made
By daily draughts of brightness, inly bright.
The taste severe, yet graceful, trained aright
In classic depth and clearness, and repaid
By thanks and honour from the wise and staid—
By pleasant skill to blame, and yet delight,
And high communion with the eloquent throng
Of those who purified our speech and song—
All these are yours. The same examples lure,
You in each woodland, me on breezy moor—
With kindred aim the same sweet path along,
To knit in loving knowledge rich and poor.

—Charles Kingsley, Poems.

"HARVEST HANDS," by Marques Reitzel, is for the most part typical of the workmanship by which he has been winning prizes constantly in the past few years. It is painted in broad, flat values, simply and in strong, clean color. This particular canvas is scintillating with vibrant color expressing sunshine and the season.

Mr. Reitzel is a young man. His work has a modern tendency but not that of the French influence; it seems to be quite American and decidedly individual. He has been painting scenes in the country, one of his striking canvases showing the milkman pursuing his early morning route in heavy snow. Up to his recent one-man show where "Harvest Hands" canvas was found, all the canvases which have engaged popular attention have depicted simple episodes with a homely human appeal.

Mr. Reitzel has advanced rapidly in his chosen work and has the ability to impart to others his knowledge of the craft, and so is known favorably for his teaching as well as his painting.

On the Sea Wall

Far as vision reaches across to the distant horizon the white-bordered waves are lunging forward restlessly, a boiling sea of black water bereft of its lovely colors of greens and grays. Sullen it looks, and grimly the incoming ship seeks port, guided by the blinking beacon lights along the shore. Almost it seems the poet's vision is manifested:

O Sea!
You are tossed with cold desire to flood earth utterly;
You run at the cliffs, you fling wild billows at beeches,
You reach at islands with fingers of foam to crumble them;
Yes, even at mountain tops you shout your purpose
Of making earth a shoreless circle of waters!

But it is not so. There is something calming and strengthening in this dull roar of the ocean, something that reaches deep within and bids "be of good courage, let nothing daunt thy good purpose." The regular sound as of a hoarse voice seems ever calling, yet it is not a harsh voice. A sense of childhood's confidence and faith in all things possesses thought. Surely it is a good voice speaking. "Restless as the tide" takes on new meaning. One is impressed with a sense of tremendous strength, an underlying control that ever keeps the waters within bounds. There is a restraining power in the tumult. Let the waters surge. They are, in fact, impotent. There is a Power over them that holds them harmless and protects all who look to its shelter.

The spectator turns from the sea, peaceful and fortified by the Voice heard through all the waves.

ΑΝΑΛΛΟΙΩΤΟΣ ΘΕΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΛΛΟΙΩΤΟΝ ΣΥΜΠΑΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἷς νεώτερος συγγραφεὺς ἔθεσεν ὡς ἐπικεφαλίδα εἰς ἓν ἄρθρον τὰς ἑξῆς σκέψιν προκαλούσας λέξεις, "Ὅταν παύσῃ νὰ μεταβάλλεσαι, τελειώνεις." Ὅτι δήποτε καὶ ἂν ἐννοοῦσε μὲ τὴν παράδοξον ταύτην δήλωσιν, ὁ τίτλος τοῦ ἄρθρου χρησιμεύει πρὸς τὴν ἐξέγερσιν τῆς σκέψεως ὅπως ἀναμετρήσῃ τὸ ζήτημα τῆς ἀλλαγῆς ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὴν πρόοδον.

Ἐὰν ἐπρόκειτο νὰ καταχωρήσωμεν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους εἰς τάξεις ἀναλόγως τῆς στάσεώς των πρὸς τὴν ἀλλαγήν, πιθανὸν νὰ εὕρωμεν ὅτι ὑπάρχουν ἐκεῖνοι οἵτινες ἀνθίστανται, φοβοῦνται, καὶ ὅταν εἶναι δυνατόν ἀποφεύγουν τὴν ἀλλαγήν, καὶ ὅτι ἄλλοι, οἱ ἀνήσυχοι, τὸ ἐπαναστατικὸν εἶδος τῶν διανοουμένων, σταθερῶς καὶ ἀπερισκέπτως ἀπαιτοῦν ἀλλαγὴν εἰς ὅλα τὰ πράγματα, πάντοτε.

Ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπόψεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης οὐδεμία τῶν δύο τούτων διαθέσεων εἶναι ὀρθή, διότι ἑκάστη βασίζεται ἐπὶ ἀκριβῶς ὑλιστικῶν τρόπων σκέψεως. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι καλός,—ἄπειρος, αἰώνιος, ἀναλλοίωτος Ζωή, Ἀλήθεια, Ἀγάπη, Νοῦς, Ἀρχή. Πᾶς τις παραδεχόμενος τὸν ὁρισμὸν τοῦτον τοῦ Θεοῦ, δυνατὸν νὰ πείσῃ ἑαυτὸν ὅτι ὁ Θεός εἶναι ἀναλλοίωτος, ὑπενθυμίζων ἑαυτὸν ὅτι ἡ Ἀγάπη δὲν δύναται νὰ ἀλλάξῃ καὶ δέν ἀλλάσσει. Ἡ Ἀγάπη εἶναι πάντοτε Ἀγάπη. Ἐὰν ἡ Ἀγάπη ἐφαίνετο νὰ μεταβάλλεται δὲν θὰ ἦτο Ἀγάπη· θὰ ἦτο κάτι ἄλλο. Τὸ ἴδιον ἀναλλοίωτον χαρακτηρίζει τὴν Ζωήν, Ἀλήθειαν, τὸν Νοῦν τὴν Ἀρχήν. Χρόνος, ἡλικία, ἀτύχημα, ὑλικαὶ περιστάσεις, ἀνθρώπινος συλλογισμός, δὲν δύνανται νὰ μεταβάλουν τὸ Πνεῦμα. Καὶ ἐὰν ὁ Θεὸς δὲν ἀλλοιοῦται, δέον νὰ ἕπεται ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος, πεποιημένος κατ' εἰκόνα Αὐτοῦ, διαμένει εἰς τὸ βασίλειον τῆς ἀναλλοιώτου ἁρμονίας χωριστὰ ἀπὸ τὸ φάντασμα τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων πεποιθήσεων καὶ μεταβολῶν. Τὴν ἀλήθειαν ταύτην ὁ προφήτης Μαλαχίας ἀντελήφθη καὶ ἐξέθεσεν εἰς τοὺς ἑξῆς λόγους: "Διότι ἐγὼ εἰμαι ὁ Κύριος, δὲν ἀλλοιοῦμαι· διὰ τοῦτο σεῖς, οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ Ἰακώβ, δὲν ἀπωλέσθητε."

"Ἁπαξ τις βεβαιωθῇ περὶ τῶν γεγονότων τούτων, δύναται ἠρέμως καὶ νομίμως, νὰ παρατηρήσῃ τὰς μεταβολὰς ἐν τῷ ὑλικῷ σύμπαντι τῆς ἀνθρωπίνου πίστεως. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διασαφηνίζει ὅτι τὸ φαινόμενον ὡς ὑλικὸν σύμπαν, εἶναι ἡ πραγμάτωσις τῆς θνητῆς σκέψεως. Σήμερον μεγάλαι ἀλλαγαὶ λαμβάνουν χώραν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρώπινον σκέψιν· αὐτὸ δὲ ἐξηγεῖ τὰς τεραστίας μεταβολὰς αἵτινες προχωροῦν εἰς ἐξωτερικὰς καταστάσεις. Μέσῳ τῆς διασπορᾶς γνώσεώς τινος περὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης μεταξὺ τῶν διαφόρων λαῶν τῆς γῆς, ἡ ἀνθρώπινος σκέψις βαθμηδὸν ἐκπαιδεύεται, ἐξαγνίζεται, καὶ ὑψοῦται ὑπεράνω τοῦ ἐπιπέδου τῆς ὑλικῆς πίστεως, πρὸς τὴν ἀναγνώρισιν τῆς πανταχοῦ παρούσης αἰωνίας ὑπάρξεως καὶ τῶν ἁρμονιῶν της. Μέσῳ τῆς γονιμοποιήσεως τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης συνειδήσεως διὰ τῆς ἀληθείας, ἐπέρχεται φυσικῶς βελτίωσις εἰς τὴν πραγμάτωσιν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης σκέψεως ἐν τῷ πέριξ ἡμῶν κόσμῳ. Τοιαῦται ἀλλαγαὶ ὅπως τὰ ἐργασίαν-οἰκονομοῦντα ἐπινοήματα, πλειότερα ἄνεσις, ὑγιεινή, καθαριότης, ἐκπαίδευσις, φῶς, ἐγκράτεια, μακροβιότης, εἶναι τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα βελτιωθείσης σκέψεως μεταξὺ τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

Ἐξ ἄλλου, αἱ φαινομενικῶς ἄνομοι ἀλλαγαὶ αἵτινες δὲν εἶναι οἰκοδομητικαὶ ἢ ἀναγεννητικαί, καὶ αἵτινες δὲν ἐργάζονται διὰ τὴν βελτίωσιν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, δύνανται νὰ ἀναγνωρισθῶσιν ὡς κακαὶ δοξασίαι φερόμεναι εἰς τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν πρὸς ἀπομάκρυνσιν.

Τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ἀποκτήσεως ἀντιλήψεώς τινος τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, εἰς ἀτομικὰς περιπτώσεις, δύναται ἐν συντομίᾳ νὰ ἀθροισθῇ εἰς μίαν λέξιν—θεραπεία. Μία βελτιωμένη δοξασία ἀναποφεύκτως καταλήγει εἰς βελτιωμένην πρᾶξιν, μάλιστα εἰς τὴν αὐτοκτονίαν τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ τὴν αὔξησιν τοῦ καλοῦ. "Τὴ αἰώνιος Ἀλήθεια μεταβάλλει τὸ σύμπαν," γράφει ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, Ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἐν σελ. 255 τῆς "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμης καὶ Ὑγείας μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν). Ἡ θεραπεία κατορθώνεται μὲ τὸ νὰ μανθάνωμεν νὰ ἀναγνωρίζωμεν καὶ προσκυνῶμεν τὸν Θεὸν ὡς ἀναλλοίωτον Ἀρχήν, καὶ μὲ τὸ νὰ εἴμεθα εὐγνώμονες διὰ τὰς μεταβολὰς τὰς ἐκτελουμένας εἰς τὴν ἀνθρώπινον πίστιν διὰ τῆς λειτουργίας τῆς Ἀρχῆς.

Εἷς ὑλισμένος μὲ τοιαύτην ἀντίληψιν γνωρίζει ὅτι τὸ καλὸν δὲν δύναται νὰ μεταβληθῇ εἰς κακόν· οὕτω δὲν ἐξάπτεται. Γνωρίζει ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι ἀνάπαρκτον καὶ ἀνίσχυρον διὰ τοῦτο δὲν ἁμαρτάνει. Γνωρίζει οὗτος ὅτι μία ἁπλῆ ἀλλαγὴ ἐπαγγέλματος, περιστάσεων, ἢ περιβάλοντος δὲν ἀλλάζει τὴν Ζωήν, Ἀλήθειαν, ἢ Ἀγάπην· διὰ τοῦτο εἶναι γαλήνιος, πεποιθώς, εὐτυχής. Ἐξέρχεται ἑκάστην ἡμέραν προετοιμασμένος νὰ διαψεύσῃ τὴν πραγματικότητα πάσης φανερώσεως τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ ἀσυμφωνίας, καὶ νὰ ἀποδείξῃ ἁρμονίαν, καθὼς ἔπραξε τὸ μέγα αὐτοῦ Ὑπόδειγμα. Οὕτω ἡ πρόοδός του ἐξασφαλίζεται, καὶ προστατεύεται ἐκ τῆς μονοτονίας.

Πρὸ αἰώνων ἦτο ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ τῆς Γαλιλαίας πλοιάριόν τι, ὅπερ ἔφερετο τῇδε κακεῖσε ὑπὸ τῆς τρικυμίας· καὶ ὅταν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἀφυπνίσθη καὶ "ἐπετίμησε τοὺς ἀνέμους καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν," ἡ τρικυμία μετεβλήθη εἰς γαλήνην. Ὑπῆρξε μία χήρα τῆς Ναΐν μεταβαίνουσα νὰ ἐνταφιάσῃ τὸν μόνον της υἱόν· καὶ ὅταν συνήντησε τὸν Ἰησοῦν ὅστις ἐπανέφερε τὸν υἱόν της εἰς τὴν ζωήν, τὰ δάκρυά της μετεβλήθησαν εἰς χαράν. Ἦτο πεινασμένον τι πλῆθος εἰς μίαν ἔρημον, καὶ ὅταν ὁ Ἰησοῦς ηὐλόγησε καὶ ἐμοίρασε τὸν ἄρτον καὶ τοὺς ἰχθεῖς, ἡ στέρησίς των μετεβλήθη εἰς ἀφθονίαν. Ἡ ἀναλλοίωτος αἰώνιος ἀλήθεια ἦτις ἐπέφερε τὰς μεταμορφώσεις ταύτας εἶναι πρόχειρος καὶ σήμερον, ἀμεταβλήτως δυνατὴ καὶ ἀείποτε ἕτοιμος νὰ θεραπεύσῃ. Διότι ἡ Ἀγάπη μεταβάλλει τὴν θνητὴν σκέψιν μόνον ἵνα εὐλογήσῃ, ἀλλ' ἡ ἰδία, οὐδέποτε μεταβάλλεται. Εἰς τὴν "Ἑνότητα τοῦ Καλοῦ" (σελ. 14) ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει, "Ὁ Θεὸς δὲν εἶναι ὁ ἄστατος ἀνεμοδείκτης ἐπὶ τοῦ ὀβελίσκου, ἀλλ' ὁ θεμέλιος-λίθος τοῦ ζῶντος βράχου, σταθερώτερος τῶν αἰωνίων λόφων."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Changeless God and Changeless Universe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MODERN writer has headed an article with the thought-provoking words, "When you're through changing, you're through." Whatever he may have meant by this paradoxical statement, the title of the article serves to awaken thought to weigh the question of change in its relation to progress.

If we were to divide men into classes according to their attitude toward change, we might find that there are those who resist, dread, and, whenever possible, avoid change, and that others, the restless, revolutionary style of thinkers, constantly and unreasoningly demand change in all things, at all times.

From the standpoint of Christian Science, neither of these attitudes is correct, because each is based on strictly material ways of reasoning. Christian Science teaches that God is good,—infinite, eternal, changeless Life, Truth, Love, Mind, Principle. Anyone accepting this definition of God may satisfy himself that God is changeless by reminding himself that Love cannot change and does not change. Love is always Love. Should Love appear to change, it would not be Love; it would be something else. The same unchangeableness characterizes Life, Truth, Mind, Principle. Time, age, accident, material circumstance, human reasoning, cannot alter Spirit. And if God changes not, it must follow that man, made in His own image, dwells in the realm of changeless harmony apart from the phantasma of human beliefs and changes. This truth the prophet Malachi envisioned and set forth in these words: "For I am the Lord, I change not; therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed."

Once assured of these facts, one may calmly and intelligently view the mutations in the material universe of human belief. Christian Science makes it clear that what appears as the material universe is the objectification of mortal thought. Today great changes are going on in human thinking; and this accounts for the stupendous changes which are going on in external conditions. Through the dissemination of a knowledge of Christian Science among the various peoples of the earth, human thinking is gradually being educated, purified, and lifted above the plane of material belief to the recognition of ever present immortal being and its harmonies. Through this impregnation of human consciousness with the truth there naturally follows improvement in the objectification of human thinking in the world about us. Such changes as labor-saving devices, increased leisure, sanitation, cleanliness, education, light, temperance, longevity, are the result of improved thinking among men.

On the other hand, the apparently lawless changes, which are not constructive or regenerative, and which do not work for the betterment of mankind, may be recognized as evil beliefs being brought to the surface for elimination.

The effect in individual cases of gaining some understanding of Christian Science may be briefly summed up in one word—healing. An improved belief inevitably results in improved action, even the self-destruction of evil and the increase of good. "Eternal Truth is changing the universe," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 255 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Healing is brought about by learning to recognize and worship God as changeless Principle and to be grateful for the changes being wrought in human belief by the operation of Principle.

Armed with such an understanding, one knows that good cannot be changed into evil; so he frets not. He knows that evil is unreal and powerless; so he sins not. He knows that a mere change of occupation, circumstances, or environment does not change Life, Truth, or Love; so he is serene, confident, happy. He goes forth each day prepared to deny the reality of every appearance of evil and discord, and to demonstrate harmony, as did his great Exemplar. So his progress is assured, and he is safeguarded from monotony.

There was a little storm-tossed boat on the lake of Galilee centuries ago; and when Jesus awoke and "rebuked the winds and the sea," the storm was changed into a calm. There was a widow of Nain going forth to bury her only son; and when she met Jesus and he restored her son to life, her tears were changed into joy. There was a hungry multitude in a desert place, and when Jesus blessed and brake the bread and fishes, want was turned into abundance. The unchanged eternal truth that wrought these transformations is at hand today, immeasurably potent, and ever ready to heal. For Love changes mortal thought only to bless, and Love itself never changes. In "Unity of Good" (p. 14) Mrs. Eddy says, "God is not the shifting vane on the spire, but the corner-stone of living rock, firmer than everlasting hills."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Campeachy Picture

The sloop's sails glow in the sun; the far sky burns,
Over the palm tree tops wanders the dusk,
About the bows a chuckling ripple churns;
The land wind from the marshes smells of musk.
A star comes out; the moon is a pale husk;
Now, from the galley door, as supper nears,
Comes a sharp scent of meat and Spanish rusk
Fried in a pan. Far aft, where the lamp blears,
A seaman in a red shirt eyes the sails and steers.

Soon he will sight that isle in the dim bay
Where his mates saunter by the camp fire's glow;
Soon will the birds scream, scared, and the bucks bray,
At the rattle and splash as the anchor is let go;
A block will pipe, and the oars grunt as they row,
He will meet his friends beneath the shadowy trees,
The moon's orb like a large lamp hanging low
Will see him stretched by the red blaze at ease,
Telling of the Indian girls, of ships, and of the seas.

—John Masefield, Poems.

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SENTIMENT ON EXCHANGE IS STILL BULLISH

Demand for Specialty and Utility Groups—Few Soft Spots

NEW YORK (AP) — Bull operators struggled strenuously today to push stock prices above the critical levels which proved their Waterloo in July, but were hampered by prot-taking on the rise of late last week, and fresh opposition from the bears.

The cross currents of activity carried total transactions to about 2,400,000 shares, the largest in a month, but the market closed irregular.

The steel issues were under pressure during the afternoon. U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Byers lost a point or more and anadium 2. Gillette was soft, dropping 3 points. Gains of 1 to 3 points recorded earlier in the session in such shares as American Telephone, General Motors, North American, American Water Works, du Pont and Southern Pacific, and more than 5 in Columbian Carbon were whittled down.

The list stiffened slightly toward the close, however, as Auburn was sent up nearly 10 points, apparently in a driving in of shorts.

Business news was scarcely of a character to influence the market one way or the other, but the more cheerful tenor was maintained. Declaration of extra dividends of Mead Johnson and Novadel Agene, two rather inactive Curb stocks, was at least a change in the dividend news, if not particularly significant. Early estimates indicated that steel mill activity in the Youngstown area had quickened slightly this week, and surveys from merchandising sources continued to report seasonal pickup.

Announcement that the new issue of Treasury certificates would bear the low interest rate of 2⅜ per cent was regarded as a fresh indication of the plenitude of capital seeking employment.

Some Investment Buying

In the bond market, prime liens continued in demand, steadily reducing yields. Call money held at 2½ per cent. Whether stocks are again to enjoy any such favor as they did during the 1927-9 period remains to be seen, but attractive dividend yields, as compared with yields obtainable on bonds, appears to be bringing a certain amount of investment capital back into equity shares. Moody's calculates the average yield on 403 stocks at the end of August at 7.14 per cent.

Factors restricting the flow of investment funds into the share market, however, are the widespread belief that numerous dividend reductions will be announced during the next few months, and the fact that many of the prime dividend payers, popular with investment trusts, have already been bid up to levels yielding only from 2 to 4 per cent.

The motor and motor equipment shares were generally firm, although the expected autumn pick-up in automobile manufacturing has been disappointing, the fact that production fell in August to the lowest level since 1921 is interpreted in the more optimistic motor trade circles as indicating that considerable buying is being deferred pending better times, and should make its appearance soon.

Among the less favorable developments of the day was a sharp drop in cotton futures on publication of the Government crop estimate, and gasoline price reductions in the Metropolitan New York area. Oil shares were sluggish.

Bonds Are Strong

With the exception of the Argentine listings which were again heavy in sympathy with the political upset in that country, the bond market displayed a strong undertone today. Domestic issues, including second grade listings, were very firm, and buying orders generally found prices higher.

The large group of Argentine bonds met comparatively light liquidation, and losses were largely in the major fractions. Other Latin-Americans were steady, while leading European loans made small variations from last week's closing quotations. Japan 5½s were active but made only nominal gains.

Renewal of call money at 2½ per cent passed without notice, for the market expects lower rates to prevail soon, particularly at the time of the Treasury financing. Considerable comment was heard on the unfavorable terms at which the Government is doing its refunding. Listed Libertys rallied, but inactivity continued to mark the Government group.

Convertible bonds turned upward with stocks, although trading in the share feature issues was quiet. International Telephone 4½s rose about a point.

Low-priced rails exhibited further upward tendencies. St. Paul 5s of 1975 moved a point higher on moderately brisk accumulation. The Erie group was firm. Highest grade carriers held close to Saturday's prices.

Some of the speculative and semi-speculative industrials, including Gould Coupler 6s and Fisk Rubber 8s, ran somewhat ahead of better rated issues, but the tone of the group was firm. The favorite utilities showed considerable strength, and there were fair gains in Consolidated Gas 5½s, and Detroit 5s. Postal Telegraph 5s recovered part of their recent losses.

APPONAUG COMPANY REPORT

Apponaug Company, Providence, R. I., finishers of textile fabrics, reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, net income, after all charges and deductions, of $854,590, equivalent after preferred dividends to $8.88 a share on the 90,000 common shares outstanding at the end of the period. This compares with net income of $701,076 or $7.02 a share on a like number of common shares outstanding at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

INDIAN REFINING CO.

Indian Refining Co. net for six months ended June 30 is equal after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements to 16 cents a share (par $10) on 1,270,132 common shares, compared with 22 cents on 1,250,032 common shares in the first half of 1929. June quarter net equaled 24 cents a share on 1,270,132 common shares, contrasted with net loss of $110,404 the preceding quarter and 15 cents on 1,250,032 common shares in the June quarter of 1929.

POWER CORP. OF CANADA

Power Corporation of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30 reports net after charges of $2,478,958, equal after preferred dividends to $4.21 a share on 445,806 shares of no-par common, compared with $2,445,829, or $4.46 a share on 395,557 common shares a year before. Report shows $2,000,000 profits from sale of investments were set aside as a special reserve and so is not given in income account. Adding in these $2,000,000 profits, net was actually $4,478,958, or $8.70 a common share.

BUNKER HILL & SULLIVAN

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Company July profit was $188,152 after ordinary taxes, development charges, etc., but before depreciation and depletion. For seven months ended July 31 profits before depletion and depreciation totaled $1,550,869.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 8	Last Sept. 6
			—A—					
37⅞	21½	1.60	Adams Ex	3200	27⅝	27½	27½	27⅛
36¾	29¾	1½	Addressograph	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
41¼	15⅝	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	23	23	23	..
158⅞	103¼	3	Air Reduc	5900	127	124⅝	124⅝	125¾
36	16	2½	Airway El	2000	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅛
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15⅝	12½	..	Albany PWP	100	9	9	9	9
35⅛	18	..	Alleghany	3900	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	23
107½	87	5¼	Alleghany pf ww	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	..
343⅞	232	6	Allied Chem	1400	284	280	282	282
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	2500	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	55⅜
31⅛	18	2	Amerada	400	24⅜	23	23	24¼
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	300	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
39⅝	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	900	38⅝	38	38⅝	38
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	20	64	64	64	..
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	100	34	34	34	..
54⅝	41⅝	2.40	Am Brake	500	43⅛	43	43	43⅛
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	50	123	122⅝	123	121⅛
21¼	8⅛	..	Am Br Bov	1500	18⅝	18	18⅛	18¼
156⅞	108¼	4	Am Can	29400	134⅝	132¼	132⅝	132⅞
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	2500	52¼	52	52	53¼
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	100	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	200	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98
51¼	36⅝	3¶	Am Chicle	1100	45⅛	44⅝	45¼	45½
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	4200	16⅝	16	16⅛	15⅞
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	300	38	38	38	37½
101⅜	56¼	..	Am & F Pw	14900	74½	72⅝	72⅞	74⅜
101	95	6	Am & F P 6	50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99½
100¾	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	600	98⅛	98	98	..
33⅞	13½	2	Am Hawaii	400	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	..
41	31	3¶	Am Ice	600	33½	33⅛	33½	..
87½	78	6	Am Ice pf	400	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	..
55⅞	28⅝	2¶	Am Int Corp	6900	39	38½	38⅝	38⅝
118⅜	90	7	Am Loco pf	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	92⅞
14½	6	..	Am Mach & Met	500	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	..
51½	28¾	1½	Am Metals	200	30	30	30	30
80⅛	48½	..	Am News	80	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	..
95	65	7	Am Nat & pf	10	75	75	75	75
119⅝	72	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	1500	85⅝	83⅝	83⅝	84¼
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	400	105⅛	105¼	105½	105¼
88⅞	80	5	Am P&L pf ct	100	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	..
39⅞	23⅞	1½	Am Radiat	10100	28⅝	27⅞	28	28½
100⅞	48	2¶	Am Roll Mill	1600	53⅜	52½	52½	53¾
67⅝	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	500	65⅛	64⅞	65	64
3⅞	1⅜	..	Am Ship	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
103⅜	101	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	101½	101½	101½	..
79⅛	53	4	Am Smelt	4300	71⅛	70⅝	70⅝	70¼
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	40	40	40	40½
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	10	113	113	113	112¼
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	200	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	..
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	30	21	20	21	21
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	11500	218⅝	216	216⅞	216⅜
124⅞	78⅛	1¶	Am Wat W	7200	95⅝	93	94¼	92¼
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	100	29½	29½	29½	..
81½	44¼	3½	Anaconda	11200	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	..
51⅜	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	1200	42⅞	41½	42½	47½
29¼	19½	2	Arch Dan	400	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	100	5½	5½	5½	..
4⅞	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Appari	400	33	32⅞	32⅞	..
13⅜	5	..	Arnold Cons	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	400	59	58⅝	59	50
242½	194	10	Atchison	100	222	222	222	221¼
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	36⅝	36	36⅛	36⅝
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	108	108	108	..
51⅜	30⅛	1¶	Atl Refin	1900	34⅝	34	34⅛	34⅛
106	62	4	Atlas Pwd	1100	76⅞	74¾	74¾	75½
186	101	6	Atlas PPwd pf	10	102½	102½	102½	..
37	25½	1¶	Atlas Stores	2700	32¾	32	32¼	32¾
263¾	91	4¶	Auburn Auto	25900	135	123½	135	125
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	300	72⅝	71⅝	72⅝	71½
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	1100	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
			—B—					
38	19⅝	1¾	Baldwin	14900	34⅞	33½	33⅞	34⅝
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	40	107	106¼	106¼	..
122⅜	96¼	7	Balt & O	1600	102	100¼	100⅝	102⅛
84⅝	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	81½	81½	81½	..
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	30	109	108½	109	108½
20⅞	12½	2	Barker Bros	10	13	13	13	13⅛
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	4500	23⅛	22⅜	22¼	22⅝
92	67½	4	Beatrice	200	87⅝	86⅛	86⅛	87⅝
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	200	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
70⅛	49⅜	3	Beechnut	100	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	..
85½	79¾	5.47	Belg NR ppf	200	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	82
56¼	31½	2	Best Co	600	50⅜	50	50	50
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	7900	89¾	87⅝	89	89⅝
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	127¾	127¼	127¼	127⅛
29⅞	17½	..	Bloom'dale	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	..
69	14	1.60	Bohn Alum	600	27⅝	27	27⅝	..
5	2	..	Booth Fish	500	3	2½	2½	..
33⅛	11	..	Booth F 1pf	700	25½	25⅜	25½	..
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	2500	79⅝	78⅞	79	79
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	1400	30½	29⅞	30⅛	29¾
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	14700	21⅛	20⅞	20½	20⅞
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	700	19½	19	19	19⅞
85	62	7	Brockway pf	50	70	70	70	..
78⅞	58⅝	4	Bkyn Man T	1300	69⅛	68⅛	68¼	69⅛
94	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	2100	92½	92½	92½	92½
18⅞	10	..	Bklyn Queen	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
178¾	115	5	Bkyn Un G	3300	130⅜	128½	128½	128
30⅜	12⅛	..	Bruns Balke	200	16⅛	16	16	16
32⅝	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
116½	107⅜	7	Bucyrus pf	20	115½	115½	115½	..
43	33½	2½	Bucy cv pf	300	36⅜	36	36	36
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	500	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11¾
74	70½	1.60	Bullard	700	27	26½	27	27
43	26⅝	3	Bulova Watch	300	27⅝	27	27⅝	..
110⅛	90	8	Burns Br A	100	100	100	100	..
35	15¼	..	Burns Br B	200	24⅛	24	24⅛	..
100	89¼	7	Burns Br pf	80	99	97½	97½	97½
51⅞	28¼	1	Burroughs	2600	35⅜	34⅜	35	34¾
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	600	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
110	99	7	Bush T deb	30	109	109	109	109½
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
112⅝	60⅛	..	Byers	5400	78⅛	76½	76½	77¾
			—C—					
89⅞	47⅝	..	Calu & Ariz	1300	51⅝	50¾	50¾	50¾
33⅝	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	1600	14¼	13⅝	13¾	13¾
75⅜	56	5	Canad Dry	1500	65⅝	64½	64⅝	..
228⅜	165¾	10	Can Pac	1200	183⅜	182	183⅜	182
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac new wi	1200	45⅛	45¼	45⅞	45⅛
24¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	..
28⅜	13	..	Capital Adm	1200	21¼	19⅝	19⅝	19½
382¾	150	6	Case Thresh	13400	192⅝	188	188¾	189½
79⅜	53	3	Caterpillar	1800	58⅛	57⅛	58	56⅜
60	9	..	Celotex	2200	14¼	13	13	13⅞
65⅝	40⅞	6	Cerro de P	1800	44⅝	42	42	43⅛
67⅞	19⅝	4.20	Checker Cab	4800	31⅜	30⅛	30⅝	31
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	700	70	69	69	69¾
51⅞	44½	2.50*	Ches & Ohio	6000	51	50¼	50¼	51⅛
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	500	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3
10⅝	2⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	700	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
17⅜	8½	..	Chi Gt West	400	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	1800	16⅛	15¼	15¼	15¾
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1900	24	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	400	71¼	70⅜	70⅜	71½
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	4100	19⅝	19	19	19
55⅞	41¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	500	44⅝	43⅞	44⅝	42¼
110⅝	98	6	Chi RI 7%	200	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	107¼
67⅞	48	2.40	Childs	1200	57⅛	56⅜	56⅜	58
43	24	3	Chrysler	49700	29¼	28	29	28⅞
98¾	82	6½	City Ice pf	90	82½	82	82	83
165	150	10	City Invest	20	150	150	150	..
13¼	5⅝	.50	City Stores	900	7½	7⅛	7¼	..
42	33	3½	City Stor A	270	35	32	32	..
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Beacon Oil	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	300	181⅝	181	181	181⅝
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	1300	62	61⅜	62	61⅜
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A	1100	23⅜	22½	22½	23⅜
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1200	51½	50¼	50¼	51⅛
80	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	10	76	76	76	..
87	55	2¶	Colum Gas	18200	62¾	61⅛	61⅞	61½
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109¼
199	108	5¶	Col Carbon	6200	144	138½	140	138
37⅜	12⅛	.28	Col Graph	11800	18⅛	17¼	17⅛	18⅛
40⅜	23⅜	2	Com Cred	3800	27⅛	25¼	26¼	..
85	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	..
95	77½	6½	Com Cr 1pt xw	40	95	95	95	..
75	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	10	26½	26½	26½	..
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	38	38	38	..
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1500	36⅞	35⅛	36	34⅛
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	100	5	5	5	..
50	20¼	1	Com Sol	16100	27⅞	27¼	27½	27¼
20¼	12⅝	.60	Comwlth So	15800	14¼	14	14⅛	14
104¾	99	6	Comwlth So pf	200	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	102⅞
57	38⅛	2	Conde Nast	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	..
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	100	13	12	12¼	12⅝
27⅝	15⅝	2	Con Film	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
27¼	18	2	Con Film pf	400	20⅞	20½	20⅝	..
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	17600	110¾	109½	109¾	110⅝
104¾	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	104¼	104⅛	104	104⅛
2	¾	..	Con Textile	1400	1	⅞	⅞	..
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	600	16¾	16½	16¾	..
8½	3¾	..	Container B	1100	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	..
52½	18*	..	Cont Bak A	500	28⅝	28	28⅝	28⅛
7	3⅝	..	Cont Bak B	1300	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	900	59½	58	59⅛	57⅜
37⅝	15⅝	2	Cont Dia Fib	600	17	16¼	16¼	16½
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	200	58½	58½	58½	58
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	600	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
30*	18⅞	..	Cont Oil	1300	19½	19¼	19¼	19⅞
40⅞	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	2700	19⅝	18⅞	19⅜	19
111⅜	83½	3¶	Corn Prod	1900	94¾	94	94⅝	93¾
149	140	7	Corn Prod pf	100	149¼	149¼	149¼	..
33	15⅛	..	Coty	1300	17⅝	17¼	17½	17
59⅝	38	2.40¶	Crown Cork	1100	51	48⅞	51	57½
98	92	7	Crown W 1pf	10	92½	92½	92½	..
117	104	7	Crucible pf	20	114	114	114	114
9	4	..	Cub Am S	200	4	4	4	4
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	300	42	42	42	41
126½	105¼	6¶	Curtis Pub	100	114	114	114	114
121½	114⅝	7	Curtis P pf	100	120	120	120	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	11700	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
19¾	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	1500	9½	8⅞	8⅞	8¼
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	600	63¼	62⅝	62⅝	63
			—D—					
43⅝	24⅝	..	Davison	800	29	28½	28½	29
42¾	21¾	1.20¶	Devoe & R A	700	28¾	27⅝	28¾	27⅞
254½	139	8	Diamond M	5900	254½	251	255⅝	249
9⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
145¼	95¾	4¶	Dupont	17100	122⅝	120⅛	121⅛	120⅛
121	111½	6	Dupont deb	100	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
105	97	8	Duplan S pf	20	105	105	105	..
104¾	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	..
			—E—					
255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	6000	222	217½	217½	219¾
27½	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1700	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞
10⅞	5	..	Eitingon	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
114⅞	55½	6	Elec Auto Lt	5900	68⅛	66	67⅛	66½
103½	49⅝	1	Elec P&L	16900	73⅛	72⅛	72⅝	72⅜
100⅞	97¾	..	El P&L 6 pf	200	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜
79⅛	61⅛	5	Elec Sto Bat	600	70⅛	69⅝	70⅛	..
59⅝	44	5	End John	100	48	48	48	..
50⅜	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	400	45⅝	45	45	..
63⅜	35⅛	..	Erie	2500	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	40⅞
43⅛	9½	..	Eureka Vac	1100	11	10½	10½	11
			—F—					
39⅜	7	..	Fairbanks pf	10	14	14	14	..
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	200	38¾	38⅜	38¾	39⅜
38	25½	..	Fed Dept St	1300	31⅞	29¾	31⅞	19
98⅜	91	6	Fed L&T pf	10	95	95	95	..
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	600	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34⅝
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	700	71⅛	70	70	..
61⅞	46	2½	First Nat St	3700	57⅞	56⅛	57¼	57
5⅛	1⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1700	2⅛	2	2	2
21	5	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	130	6⅞	5⅛	6⅛	6⅛
104⅛	60⅝	2	Foster & Wh	7100	94⅝	92⅝	92⅝	93⅜
50	28⅞	..	Fourth Nat Inv	2900	35⅜	34	34⅞	..
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	34100	52⅝	51¼	51⅝	52
55⅜	37	4¶	Freeport Tx	10000	47⅞	46¼	46⅛	46¼
			—G—					
16⅞	7	..	Gen Am Inv	200	9¼	9	9¼	8⅝
111⅛	78¼	4¶	Gen Am Tk	1700	90¼	89⅝	89⅝	90¼
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	500	43⅛	43	43	42⅜
125	100	8	Gen Bak pf	2000	114	114	114	..
38⅛	14⅛	1	Gen Bronze	400	21½	20⅞	21⅛	21
74⅜	32	4	Gen Cable A	200	38⅛	37	37	37⅛
100⅞	79	7	Gen Cable pf	150	85	85	85	..
95⅞	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	116700	75⅛	73⅝	74⅝	74⅝
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	3900	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	57⅜
106⅛	75½	6	Gen G&E cv pf	600	77	75⅝	77	..
18⅞	8	.30	Gen G&E A	5000	10⅛	9½	10	9⅝
59⅞	40⅛	3	Gen Mills	200	46	46	46	46
95	89	6	Gen Mills pf	200	92	92	92	92
54¼	37½	3¶	Gen Motors	157300	46⅞	45⅛	45⅞	45⅞
52⅞	30⅛	6¶	Gen Pub Svc	400	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛
41¼	8⅛	..	Gen O Ad A	200	10⅛	10	10	..
51⅛	27	..	Gen Theater	6000	36⅞	35⅞	36	36¼
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	800	82	81⅛	82	..
19⅞	10⅞	..	Gen Realty	1500	12⅝	12	12	12½
100	78⅝	6	Gen Realty pf ww	500	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	..
90	65⅜	4¶	Gen Refrac	300	75⅛	74⅝	74⅝	75⅛

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 8	Last Sept. 6
106⅛	58	5¶	Gillette	19100	63⅛	61⅛	62	64⅛
20⅞	10	..	Gimbel Br	1000	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	12
81⅛	68⅞	7	Gimbel pf	100	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	..
38	14⅞	2	Glidden	2300	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛
105⅛	90⅛	7	Glidden ppf	180	95	94⅛	95	..
19	7⅞	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
47⅞	34⅛	2½	Gold Dust	3500	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	43
58⅜	21	..	Goodrich	1000	23⅜	23¼	23⅝	23¼
96⅞	50	5	Goodyear	4800	55	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
28⅛	8⅛	..	Gotham Hos	600	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
13⅝	6	..	Gould Cp A	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
12⅞	5⅞	..	Graham-P	600	6	5⅞	6	..
60⅞	18	3	Granby	400	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23
52	30	1.68	Grand Silver	200	38	38	38	..
20⅞	10	..	Grand Union	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
44	34⅞	3	Grand Un pf	200	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	..
50⅞	31⅛	4	Granite City	600	35	34⅞	35	34
43	29	1	Grand (WT)	1300	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
102	71⅛	5	Grt Nor pf	300	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	78⅛
25⅞	18	3.75	Grt Nor Ore	1300	21⅝	21	21	..
34⅛	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	1400	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛
26	12¼	..	Grigsby Gru	6400	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14½
60	35	4	Gulf Steel	700	41⅛	40	41⅛	36
			—H—					
23⅛	12⅝	1	Hahn Dept St	300	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅛
86*	71½	6½	Hahn Dept pf	300	83	82	83	..
31⅛	21	2	Hall Print	400	23	22	22	..
17⅛	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	300	7	7	7	7
85	60	3¶	Hercules P	200	72½	70	72½	..
108⅛	83½	4¶	Hershey pf	100	102	102	102	101⅝
108⅛	104⅛	6	Hershey p pf	100	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
29	7⅛	1.20	Houdaille B	3400	9⅛	7⅞	9⅛	7⅞
118⅞	52½	10¶	Houston Oil	2800	78⅛	77	77	77⅜
41⅛	25⅛	4¶	Howe Sound	1000	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	30¼
53⅛	41	3½	Hud Man	100	48	48	48	48⅛
63⅛	25⅝	3	Hudson Mot	3800	31⅝	30⅝	31	30⅝
28⅝	12¼	3¶	Hupp Motors	2400	14⅝	13½	14	13½
			—I—					
176⅝	109	7	Ill Central	100	115	115	115	113⅜
32	19⅛	2	Ind Oil & G	4900	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
17	4⅛	..	Indian Mot	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
28⅝	8⅛	..	Indian Refin	2100	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
239	154	4¶	Ingersoll R	200	206	205	205	208
98	68	4	Inland Steel	100	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	..
30⅛	12½	2	Inspiration	700	15	14¼	14¼	14⅝
17⅛	10⅛	.45	Insuran Sh	100	11	11	11	..
13½	9⅛	.60	Insuran Sh ctfs	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
39⅛	29⅜	..	Interboro RT	600	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	30⅜
197¼	132½	6¶	Int Business	400	183	181⅛	181⅛	181⅛
19⅜	11	25	Int Carriers	100	13	13	13	13⅛
75⅜	55⅛	4	Int Cement	400	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	65
14⅛	5	..	Int Combus	7400	7⅞	6	7⅛	5⅜
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	1100	64⅛	62½	64	63
115⅛	72	2½	Int Harv	300	81⅛	81	81¼	81⅛
144⅛	140½	7	Int Harv pf	100	145	145	145	..
54	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	1300	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	39
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	1000	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	79½
44⅝	20⅛	1	Int Nickel	65900	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
86	70	7	Int Paper 7%	30	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
31⅛	14⅛	2.40	Int P&P A	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
18	6½	..	Int2P&P C	5200	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
86	69½	7	Int P&P pf	400	68	68	63	69
58⅛	24	3	Int Print Ink	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	24½
45⅛	36	3	Int Salt	800	40	39⅝	40	39⅜
62	53⅛	3	Int Shoe	100	55	55	55	..
112¼	105	7	Int Silver pf	10	110	110	110	..
77⅞	39⅛	2	Int Tel & T	16400	44⅛	42⅝	42½	43⅛
28⅜	15⅝	1	Interlake	100	19	19	19	..
40	18	2	Inter Dep St	800	27⅜	27	27	27½
32	23	2	Intertype	100	26	26	26	..
20	13½	2	Inv Equ	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
43	31½	4	Island Cr	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	..
105	105	6	Island Cr pf	10	105	105	105	..
			—J—					
66⅛	43	3	Jewel Tea	700	53	51½	52½	51½
148⅝	70	3	Johns Man	1900	96⅝	94⅝	96	96
123	118¼	7	Johns Man pf	10	123	123	123	..
123½	118½	7	Jones & L pf	50	122¾	122¼	122¾	..
5½	1½	..	Jordan Mot	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅛
			—K—					
115	108	6	KC P&Lt B pf	10	114	114	114	..
13⅛	8⅛	1.03	Karstadt	600	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	..
41½	23	2½	Kayser	200	25⅛	25	25	25½
6⅛	3	..	Kelly Spring	7400	4⅛	3⅞	4	4
55	29	..	Kelly Spr 6%	30	38	38	38	40
42	20⅛	..	Kelly Spr 8%	40	26	26	26	27½
38⅞	22½	2	Kelsey Wh	1400	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	31
26⅞	7⅛	..	Kelvinator	2200	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16
62⅜	33⅛	2	Kennecott	6400	37⅝	36⅛	36⅛	36½
59	48⅛	2½	Kimberly	100	52	52	52	..
97	78	8	Kinney pf	20	80	80	80	..
36⅞	26¼	1.60	Kresge	1100	30¼	30	30⅛	30⅝
70	50	1.60	Kress Co	100	55	55	55	..
35⅜	23⅛	1.60	Kreuer Toll	6400	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
48⅝	21	1¶	Kroger	4200	25½	25⅛	25⅛	26
			—L—					
11	4½	..	Lee Rubber	100	5	5	5	..
108⅛	104	7	Leh PC pf	90	107	107	107	..
17½	7¼	..	Leh V Coal	600	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅞
97⅛	66⅞	3	Lehman	1500	77⅞	75⅛	76⅛	74⅞
49¼	20	..	Lima Loco	300	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
81⅛	52⅛	4	Liquid Ca	600	70⅝	69⅝	69½	71
95⅜	42½	3	Loews Inc	14800	81¼	79⅞	79⅝	80
112⅛	85⅛	6½	Loews pf ww	100	109	109	109	..
6⅛	3	..	Loft Inc	1400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4½
70¼	50½	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	5000	63⅝	61⅝	62⅝	62
51⅛	33	1¾	Lou G&E A	1700	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	38⅜
12	8	..	Lou Oil Ref	5600	9⅞	9	9⅜	9⅜
44⅝	20⅝	2	Ludlum Stl	500	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21
			—M—					
50	37	2½	McCall	200	40	39	40	..
74	60	2	McCrory Str	100	54½	54½	54½	..
19½	14⅛	1	McIntyre	1100	19½	18½	19	..
89⅛	61	4¶	McKeesport	7000	87½	85⅝	86	86⅝
20½	12	..	McLellan	2600	18⅛	18	18⅛	19
88⅛	46¼	6	Mack Trucks	1100	61⅛	59⅞	60¼	60⅞
159¼	109	2¶	Macy	1200	131	129⅝	129⅝	129¼
15⅝	10⅛	1½	Madison Sq	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
52⅛	28⅝	4	Magma Cop	300	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
13	6½	..	Mallinson	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
40½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	2200	34½	33	33⅛	33⅛
32½	29¼	1.20	Marine Mid	200	30⅛	30¼	30¼	30⅛
55	30¼	2¶	Marlin Rock	100	35	35	35	34
30⅞	8⅝	..	Marmon	700	11	10⅛	10⅛	..
48⅞	35⅛	2½	Marshall F	2400	41⅝	40⅞	41½	41
6	3	..	Mart-Parry	700	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	..
51⅛	32⅛	2	Math Alkali	4600	45⅝	44⅛	45	45
61⅛	40⅛	2¶	May Dept S	700	45⅛	44	45⅛	44½
23	10	1½¶	Maytag	300	12⅛	11½	12⅛	..
40½	21½	3	Maytag pf ww	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
84⅛	74⅛	6	Maytag 1pf	100	71	71	71	..
42	26⅛	2	Melville Sh	300	35⅜	35½	35⅜	..
26⅞	23½	1.69	Metro-Gld pf	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	..
180	174	3¶	Mex Petrol	20	180	180	180	..
33⅛	13½	1½	Miami	600	15	14	14⅝	15
33	22½	2	Mid Cont	1500	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	23½
53	21⅝	3	Midland St	300	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31½
59½	50	4	Min & SSM ll	20	50½	50½	50½	..
28⅛	10⅝	..	Min Moline	1100	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝
66⅝	32½	2	Mo K&T	600	43⅛	43	43	42
108⅝	92	7	Mo K&T pf	100	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	..
145½	115⅝	5	Mo Pac pf	700	124	123	124	123¼
40	16⅝	..	Mohawk	200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
63⅜	35	1¶	Monsanto Ch	1000	46⅛	45½	45⅞	47
59⅞	29⅝	3	Mont Ward	[illegible]	37	36⅛	36⅝	37
2	1	.20	Mother Lode	100	1	1	1	1
11⅝	3⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	400	4¼	3⅞	4¼	..
25⅛	12½	2a	Murray Body	1300	17½	16⅞	17	16⅝
49½	35⅛	2	Myers Bros	300	43⅛	43½	43½	43⅝
			—N—					
58⅛	30⅛	4	Nash Mot	3300	36½	34⅞	35⅞	35
26¼	10⅛	1½	Nat Acme	300	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
20	8	..	Nat Bellas H	200	9	9	9	9
93	71	2.80	Nat Bisc	6100	86⅝	84½	85½	86
83½	41	3¶	Nat Cash R	5700	48⅝	47⅜	47⅝	47½
62	45¼	2¶	Nat Dairy	5800	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	55⅝
24½	13½	1	Nat Dept Sto	200	15½	15½	15½	..
39½	24½	2	Nat Distill	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝
189½	124⅝	5¶	Nat Lead	200	135	134⅝	135	133
58⅝	32	1	Nat Pw&Lt	15300	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
98⅜	66¼	5	Nat Surety	300	77½	77	77½	76½
41⅛	21½	1	Nat Tea	100	23½	23½	23½	23
32⅜	13⅛	1	Nev Cons	6500	15½	14⅝	15	14½
58	27	2	Newton Steel	300	27⅜	27	27	27⅝
47	37¼	1.60	NY Air Br	900	39⅛	39	39	40
192⅝	150⅛	8	NY Central	1300	166	165½	165½	165⅝
324	174⅝	5	NY&Harlem	10	186	186	186	..
32	17½	1.20	NY Invest	1200	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
128⅛	97¼	6	NY NH&H	1100	108	106⅝	108	..
4½	1½	..	NY Ry pf	1300	3⅛	2⅞	3	..
117	110	7	NY Stm 7%	70	117	116½	117	..
106½	100	6	NY Stm 6%	140	106½	105⅞	106½	106
33⅜	9⅛	2.50	Norf South	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
265	213⅛	10	Norf & West	100	225	225	225	..
132⅞	87½	10a	No Am	6900	107⅝	105⅝	105⅝	106¼
57	51	3	No Am pf	200	55½	55⅛	55⅛	..
105	100⅛	6	No Am Ed pf	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
16⅝	7½	..	No Am Aviation	2400	9½	9	9⅛	9⅛
97	66¾	5	No Pac	400	72⅝	71¼	71½	..
			—O—					
32	30	2	Ohio Oil	1100	31	30½	30½	31⅛
108	96	7	Oilwell pf	11000	105⅛	105	105	104⅝
34⅛	11⅛	..	Oliver Farm	900	13⅛	12½	13⅜	12⅝
90⅛	70	6	Oliver ppf	200	66	65½	66	63½
45⅛	15	3	Oliver cv pf	500	18½	17⅝	18½	..
8⅝	3⅛	..	Omnibus	500	6¼	5	5⅝	4⅝
99⅞	63	8	Orpheum pf	1000	85	85	85	..
80⅝	55	2½	Otis Elev	600	71½	70⅞	71⅜	70⅞
60⅞	45¼	3	Owens Ill	400	46⅝	46½	46¾	46½
			—P—					
74⅞	52⅛	2	Pac Gas	2000	60⅝	59⅛	59⅝	58¾
107⅞	71⅜	3	Pac Lighting	1000	81⅛	79½	80⅝	79⅞
30	20¼	..	Pac Mills	10	22	22	22	..
178	130	7	Pac Tel&T	80	140¼	140	140¼	141½
23⅞	12⅝	1	Packard M	9500	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13½
67⅛	50½	..	Pan-Am B	600	56	55	56	54⅞
77¼	48⅝	4	Paramount	13900	61⅝	60¼	60⅛	61⅛
4⅜	1⅝	..	Park Utah	400	2	1⅞	2	2
26⅛	6	.60	Parmalee Tr	2600	10⅛	7⅞	7⅞	10⅝
9	2⅝	..	Pathe Exch	1100	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
19⅛	5	..	Pathe Ex A	400	10⅛	10	10	..
32⅛	16	..	Patino M	300	16½	16⅜	16½	..
14	4	..	Peerless Mot	400	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	..
55⅞	26⅛	1	Penick & F	300	42	42⅛	42⅛	42⅞
12½	6	..	Penn C&C	1000	7½	7	7	7
55⅛	30⅛	..	Penn Dix pf	100	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46
80	48	3	J C Penney	500	55⅛	55	55	55
86⅝	69⅞	4	Penn RR	1800	74⅞	74¼	74¼	74⅞
325	230	8	Peoples Gas	1500	273½	263½	274½	263½
27¼	18	1.5	Petroleum Corp	1600	18⅛	17⅝	18	18⅛
44⅝	29½	3	Phelps Dodge	700	31¾	31	31	31¾
25⅞	11⅝	..	Phila Read	4200	19⅝	19	19½	19½
44⅜	29⅛	2¶	Phillips Pet	600	33⅛	33	33½	33⅝
2½	1	..	Pierce Oil	200	1	1	1	..
7½	2⅝	..	Pierce Pet	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
37⅞	27	2¶	Pillsbury	200	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32
50⅛	39⅜	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	..
78⅛	35⅛	..	Pitts Coal	300	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	..
110	83	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	88	88	88	..
103	93⅛	7	Pitts Stl pf	30	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	..
15⅞	4	..	Pitts Ter	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
121⅛	84	6	Pitts WV	200	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	..
34⅛	20⅛	2	Poore & Co B	3100	26⅛	25⅛	26	24⅛
54	34	2¶	Prairie O&G	300	35	34⅛	35	35
60	41	3¶	Prairie P L	1100	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	44⅝
16⅛	6⅛	..	Press Steel	2000	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
76⅛	50	7	Press St pf	200	58	58	58	..
78⅛	63⅛	2.40	Proctor & G	600	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
11⅞	6⅛	..	Prod & Ref	300	7	7	7	7
123⅞	81⅛	3.40	Pub Serv	5000	96⅝	94⅛	95⅛	95
98½	91⅛	5	Pub Serv 5%	300	99⅛	97½	97⅛	97⅛
112⅞	106½	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	115¼	115	115¼	115
131	121	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	..
158	143	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	155⅛	155⅛	155⅛	..
89⅛	62	4	Pullman	600	69⅛	68	68	69⅛
8⅛	1⅛	..	Punta Bug	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
27⅛	19⅛	1.50	Pure Oil	1900	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
114⅛	110⅛	6	Pure Oil pf	10000	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	..
88⅛	52	4	Purity Bk	300	66⅛	65	66⅛	66⅛
			—R—					
69⅝	32⅛	..	Radio	85000	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
85	61	5	Radio pf B	800	71⅛	71	71⅛	70½
50	19	..	Radio-Keith	65000	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
58⅛	38	2.63	Raybestos	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
64⅛	24⅛	5	Real Silk H	300	44⅛	43⅛	44	43⅛
46⅛	22	1.60	Rem Rand	1700	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	29⅛
14⅛	8⅛	.80¶	Reo Motors	500	13⅛	13	13⅛	13⅛
78⅛	32	..	Repub Stl	1500	38⅛	36⅛	36⅛	37
98⅛	80	6	Repub Stl pf	100	82	82	82	82
30	15	..	Revere-C&B	100	15⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
104	88	7	Revere pf	50	90⅛	90	90	..

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 8	Last Sept. 6
37¼	22	2	Rey Metal	300	23	23	23	23
7⅛	3	..	Reynolds S	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
28½	14¼	2	Richfield Oil	7000	17⅛	16⅝	17	17
25⅞	15	2¶	Rio Gande O	1000	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
58⅜	45¾	1.87	Royal Dutch	300	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48½
			—S—					
102⅞	57¼	5	Safeway S	600	70½	69	69⅞	..
87¼	38⅜	8	StL & SF	300	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛	41¼
118⅝	85⅝	8	StL & SP	300	91⅛	91	91	91⅛
101	92	6	StL & SP pf	700	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	95⅝
31⅛	16	2	Savage A	400	20⅛	20	20⅛	..
13⅛	4⅛	..	Seabd Al	400	5⅛	5	5	..
100⅛	56	2½§	Sears Roe	3000	75⅛	73	73	75
23	7	..	Sec Nat Inv	100	10	10	10	..
3½	1	..	Seneca Cop	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
13⅛	5⅛	..	Servel	1200	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
53	31⅛	1¶	Shattuck	1500	38⅞	38	38⅛	37⅞
25⅛	14	..	Shell Union	600	15	14⅝	15	15
100⅛	93⅛	5.50	Shell Un pf	300	93⅛	93	93	..
35	8⅝	..	Shubert Hh	1000	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	18
94⅛	21	..	Simmons	3000	28⅛	27	27⅞	27⅝
37	18	1.60	Simms Pet	2000	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	19
32	20	2¶	Sinclair	2000	21⅝	21	21	21⅜
112¼	108	8	Sinclair pf	300	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..
97⅛	85	6	Skelley & Oil pf	100	85	85	85	..
8	3½	..	Snider	200	5½	5	5½	..
118	95½	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	700	117⅛	117½	117½	..
72	52⅝	2	So Calif Ed	3000	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
127	106	6	So Pac'fic	1500	119½	117⅛	119	117⅞
30⅝	15	2¶	So PR Sug	300	17⅛	16⅞	17½	16⅞
136⅝	75	8	So Railway	1200	85⅛	83⅜	83	86⅛
101	90	5	So Ry pf	200	92	92	92	..
96	92	6	Spang Ch pf	1000	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	..
30⅛	13⅛	1	Sparks With	800	22	21⅛	21⅛	22⅛
36⅛	14⅝	..	Spicer Co	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½
29⅛	17	1.50	Sta Brands	5000	20⅜	20	20	20⅜
129⅛	84⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	4500	107⅛	105⅜	105⅜	106⅛
67	61⅛	4	Sta Gas pf	200	66	66	66	..
15⅛	5	..	Sta Inv	100	7	7	7	7
105	98	5	Sta Oil Ex	100	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105
75	55⅛	2.50¶	Sta Oil Cal	2000	61⅛	61	61	60⅞
84⅛	51	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	12500	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	70
40⅛	30	1.60	Sta Oil NY	4200	31⅛	31	31	31⅛
47⅛	27⅛	2¶	Starret Co	400	36⅛	35½	36⅛	35⅛
20⅛	3⅛	..	Sterling	800	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
14⅛	11	1.20	Sterling pf	300	11⅛	11	11⅛	..
47	18⅞	2	St-Warner	1000	28	27	27⅞	27¼
113⅜	70¼	4	Stone & Web	6300	82⅝	79⅞	80¼	79⅜
47⅛	25⅛	3	Studebaker	2000	32	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
70	50	1¶	Sun Oil	300	59⅛	59	59	58⅞
108	102½	6	Sun Oil pf	120	106⅛	106⅛	106½	106⅞
9⅝	2	..	Super Oil	600	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
45⅛	38	2½	Superheater	100	49	49	49	47½
29⅝	12⅛	..	Super Steel	300	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13
17⅛	7⅛	..	Symington A	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
			—T—					
17	10⅞	1	Tenn Copp	700	11⅜	11	11	11⅜
60⅛	50⅛	3	Tex Co	2600	51⅛	50⅝	51	51⅛
67⅜	48⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	4600	60⅛	59⅜	60	59⅞
33⅞	13⅛	..	Tex & P LT	15400	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
32	24½	2.40	The Fair	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
110	102	7	The Fair pf	10	105	105	105	..
28⅝	11	..	Thermoid	31700	14⅝	12	14	12⅛
15½	6½	..	Third Ave	500	13⅛	12½	12½	12⅜
46⅛	24½	2	Third Nat Inv	300	30⅛	30	30	29
18⅞	9	..	Thom Star	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
17⅛	10⅜	.60	Tidewat As	2500	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
89⅜	78	6	Tidewat A pf	200	85	84	85	..
21¼	12¼	.80	Timken-Det	1700	13⅞	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞
89⅛	55⅛	3	Timken	2900	69⅛	68	68⅞	68
25⅞	19	1.½0§	Trans Amer	35000	25⅜	25	25⅛	24⅞
20⅛	9⅝	..	Tri-Cont	2100	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
95	89⅛	6	Tri Cont pf	300	95	95	95	..
37½	25	1.20§	Truscon S	200	28	28	28	28
31⅛	10	4	Twin City	100	12½	12½	12½	..
79	63	7	Twin C pf	20	63	63	63	63
			—U—					
24	21	1.60	Ulen & Co	200	24	23¾	24	..
138	83	5	Undrwood	400	97⅝	97	97	97½
106⅝	60⅛	2.60	Un Carbide	21400	81⅝	80	80	80⅜
50	37	2	‡Un Oil Calif	1700	41	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
242⅝	200	10	Un Pacific	400	220	218	213	219⅝

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 8	Last Sept. 6
38¾	25¼	1.60	Un Tk Car	300	26	25⅞	26	25⅞
99	43½	..	Uni Air T	45500	62⅝	61⅛	61⅝	61⅛
77⅝	50	3	Uni Air T pf	300	68	67⅛	68	67⅛
88⅛	35	1.60	Uni Biscuit	300	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	..
84	40½	2	Unit Carbon	4300	53⅛	51⅛	52⅛	51⅛
52	28⅜	.50	Unit Corp	151800	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛
53½	46⅛	3	Unit Corp pf	1600	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
11	4⅛	..	Uni Dyew'd	10	5	5	5	..
19⅛	7	..	Uni El Coal	200	8	8	8	8
105	83	4	Uni Fruit	700	88⅛	87	87	88⅛
49⅛	31⅛	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	17300	38⅛	36⅛	37⅛	37⅛
103½	97	5	Uni G Imp pf	300	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
32⅛	22	2	Uni Piece Dye	9300	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
20⅛	9⅛	..	US Dist	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
32⅛	15⅛	..	US & For Sec	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
101	85½	6	US & For S pf	300	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	..
103	40⅛	3	US Freight	300	47½	47	47⅛	46
139⅝	59	6¶	US Ind Alco	3500	73⅛	74⅛	73⅛	74
15⅛	8⅛	..	US Leather	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
26	15	..	US Lea A	200	16⅛	16	16	..
94	71⅛	7	US Lea ppf	100	83	83	83	..
38⅛	18⅛	2	US Pipe&Fd	7400	36⅛	35⅛	36	36⅛
21	15⅛	1.20	US P&d pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
75⅛	41	5	US Realty	500	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
35	18⅛	..	US Rubber	1700	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛
63⅛	38	..	US Rub 1pf	700	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	..
36⅛	17⅛	..	US Smelt	200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22
198⅛	151⅛	7	US Steel	6400	173⅛	171⅛	171⅛	173⅛
148⅛	141	7	US Steel pf	600	148⅛	148	148	148⅛
9	2⅛	..	Univ Pipe	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
45⅛	30	3b	Util P&Lt A	1800	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
			—V—					
7⅞	1⅞	..	Vadsco	700	2¼	1⅞	2¼	..
143¼	49⅛	3	Vanadium	61100	87⅞	84⅝	85⅞	87⅛
8⅛	4	..	Va-C Chem	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
104½	101	6	Va El&P pf	120	104½	104¼	104½	..
34	12	..	Va IC&C	90	25	25	25	32
61	58	..	Va IC&C pf	50	61	60	60	..
156	66	4	Vulcan	230	88	84	84	86
			—W—					
31⅛	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	900	27¼	26⅞	27	27
42⅛	20⅛	2	Walworth	100	26½	26½	26½	26¼
15⅛	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
80¼	24⅛	..	Warner Br A	73900	31⅛	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
70¼	36½	2.20	Warner Br pf	100	48	48	48	..
3	⅞	..	Warner rts	28700	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
27	11	..	Warner Quin	700	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
63⅛	40⅛	3	Warren Br	3200	53⅛	52	53⅛	51⅛
20⅛	16⅛	..	Warren I pf	30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
55	50	3	Warren cv pf	120	54⅞	52⅛	54⅞	..
110	99	7	W Pen El A	20	107½	107½	107½	..
104	94¼	6	W Pen El pf	10	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	..
112	105½	7	W Pen E 7%	80	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	112
111⅛	104⅛	6	W Pen 6%	0	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	110
118⅛	113⅛	7	W Pen P 7	30	117	117	117	117⅛
50	37⅛	4	Wn Dairy A	100	38	38	38	..
24⅛	9	..	Wn Dairy B	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
36	18⅛	..	Wn Md	400	24⅛	24	24	25⅛
219⅝	150⅝	8	Wn Union	600	174¾	173	173	174¾
52	36⅛	2	Westg AB	8200	40⅛	38⅛	38⅛	40⅛
201½	124⅛	5	Westg Elec	25300	156⅛	153⅛	154⅛	155
48⅛	29⅛	1	Weston In	100	35	35	35	..
43	27⅛	2	White Mot	300	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
13⅛	4⅛	..	Whi Sew M	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
21	11⅛	..	Wilcox Oil	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
34⅛	27	2.50	Wilcox R A	100	27	27	27	..
11	5⅛	..	Willys-Over	7100	6⅛	5⅞	6	5⅞
13	7⅛	..	Wilson A	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
72⅛	51⅛	2.40	Woolworth	4800	65	64	64⅛	64⅛
169	67⅛	..	Wor Pump	2100	135⅛	133⅛	133⅛	135⅛
81	67⅛	4	Wrigley	100	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	..
			—Y—					
77	38	2	Yale & T	200	40½	40⅛	40⅛	..
32⅛	12⅛	..	Yel Truck	29100	23⅛	23	23	23¼
47	32¼	3	Young S&W	2200	41⅛	40½	40½	41⅛
			—Z—					
16¾	5⅛	..	Zenith Radio	300	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script.

TOTAL OF AUGUST CORPORATE ISSUES IS AT LOW LEVEL

NEW YORK—The summer decline in amount of new capital, including refunding, raised by domestic and foreign corporations, is still going on, with the August total the second smallest in seven years; the last low total was in August, 1928, with the previous low in September, 1923. The industrial total was nearly twice the public utility group, with few offering in either division.

Leading the August list were seven corporate items of $10,000,000 or more, compared with 16 in July and 20 in August, 1929. Total individual offerings from $500,000 up were 43, the second lowest in more than 10 years, compared with 54 in July, 138 in August, 1929, and 41 last November. Amount going into refunding of refinancing approximately $63,463,000 in compared with $76,174,000 in July and $25,715,000 in August a year ago.

Bonds, notes and stock offered by domestic and foreign rail, public utility, industrial and miscellaneous corporations in August, 1930, totaled $235,231,805, compared with $431,552,000 in July, $831,573,880 in August, 1929, and previous low of $216,551,945 in August, 1928.

Of the August total, $41,966,340 represented foreign and $193,265,465 domestic corporations; July figures were $35,000,000 foreign and $396,552,000 domestic, and for August, 1929, $4,750,000 was the foreign and $826,823,880 was the domestic total. The current foreign corporate total was divided between $20,000,000 public utility, $19,216,340 industrial and $2,750,000 miscellaneous, all Canadian.

HIGHER PRICES IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO (AP)—Uncertainty regarding the Argentine situation combined with strength in Liverpool quotations gave the Chicago wheat market a show of activity at the start of trading today. Buying orders from commission houses sent prices higher at the start and after a small reaction values moved up sharply, with the December delivery as high as 92½c a bushel. Corn was steady with some buying.

Opening ½ to ⅞c up, wheat later reacted, but then rallied to higher levels than before. Corn started unchanged to ½ lower, but afterward climbed above Saturday's finish.

Opening prices were: Wheat, Sept. .86; Dec. .91½@⅝; Mar. .95¼@½; May .98@⅛. Corn, Sept. .97⅜@¾; Dec. .92½@⅝; Mar. .94¼; May .96¼@⅜. Oats, Sept. .40; Dec. .43⅝; Mar. .45⅝; May .47⅛.

Wheat closed unsettled, 1¼ to 1½c net lower than Saturday's finish. Corn closed ⅜ to 1⅛c down, oats ⅛ to ⅞c off, and provisions 10 to 23c lower.

EASTERN INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

Survey of industrial activity in a number of cities in the eastern industrial section of the country just made by West & Co. discloses that on the average manufacturing plants are now being operated at approximately 60 per cent of capacity. All cities in which the firm's offices are located are covered by the survey, the results of which are contained in the Fortnightly Financial Review. In Pittsburgh manufacturing activity is being carried on at 65 per cent of capacity, the survey shows; Baltimore 75 per cent, Allentown 65 per cent, Johnstown 55 per cent, Lancaster 70 per cent and York 50 per cent.

BUILDING LOWER IN MANHATTAN

NEW YORK—August was the third poorest month of the year for new construction in Borough of Manhattan. Plans were filed for 36 new buildings, involving $11,483,500. This compares with peak of $32,455,700 for 45 structures in July, when for the first time this year the monthly volume crossed that of 1929. The low this year was in February, at 66 new buildings, involving $10,956,700. In August last year new buildings amounted to $22,572,500, for 26 structures.

CHICAGO BUILDING AWARDS

CHICAGO—Construction contracts awarded in Chicago in August involved $9,028,000, compared with $9,966,300 in July and $20,547,500 in August, 1929, says F. W. Dodge Corporation; for eight months $84,601,900, compared with $247,813,400. Northern Illinois, including Chicago, awarded contracts in August amounting to $26,148,300, compared with $20,154,000 in July and $39,801,400 in August, last year. For eight months $188,781,000, compared with $382,755,000.

GULF COAST LINES LOADINGS

Gulf Coast Lines local loadings in August totaled 11,018 cars, compared with 9867 in July and 10,073 in August, 1929. Total cars handled were 19,101, compared with 19,737 in August, 1929, and 18,273 in July, 1930.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL OPERATIONS

NEW YORK—Steel plant operations in the Youngstown district advanced this week to 58 per cent, compared with 57 per cent last week, Dow, Jones & Co. reports.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; Auburn Auto soars on squeeze of shorts.

Bonds: Firm; Argentines ease on light offerings.

Curb: Firm; numerous specialties show strength.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling strong.

Cotton: Weak; bearish government report.

Sugar: Quiet and steady.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; increased visible supply and larger Russian offerings.

Corn: Easy; larger country offerings.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Steady to strong.

PUBLIC UTILITY MERGER PLANNED

Public Utility Holding Corporation of America, organized in September, 1929, by Harris, Forbes and American Founders' interests to hold large investments in important public utility systems both in this country and abroad, plans to acquire through an exchange of stock, the class A and common stocks of United States & Overseas Corporation which was formed in January, 1929, by substantially the same interests, it was made known today.

The effect of the exchange will be to bring to one of the most important public utility holding companies the resources of a firmly entrenched foreign investing company also interested largely in the financing of public utilities.

A new issue of $3 cumulative preferred stock will be created by Public Utility Holding Corporation and this stock, together with the corporation's common stock with warrants and detached warrants, will be exchanged for the common and class A stock of United States & Overseas Corporation. The holders of a substantial majority of the class A stock of United States & Overseas, who are also the holders of a very substantial amount of its common stock it was learned today, have already agreed to this exchange.

MISSOURI BOND OFFERING

NEW YORK—An issue of $5,000,000 State of Missouri 4 per cent gold bonds, due $1,000,000 annually Sept. 1, 1943 to 1947, inclusive, is being offered today at 101¼ and interest by a banking group comprising The National City Company; Bankers Company of New York; Chatham Phenix Corporation; Brown Brothers & Co.; Guardian Detroit Company, Inc.; C. F. Childs & Co., Inc., Wallace, Sanderson & Co.; Schaumburg, Rebhann & Osborne; First National St. Louis Corporation & Smith, Moore & Co., St. Louis.

PRUDENTIAL INVESTORS OFFER

To provide income for common stockholders who desire it, directors of Prudential Investors, Inc., announced a limited offer whereby common shares may be exchanged for preferred stock paying cumulative dividends at the rate of $6 a share annually. The offer, which expires Oct. 15, 1930, permits the exchange of 4½ shares of common for one share of preferred. The maximum amount of preferred which may be issued under the plan is 50,000 shares.

CHICAGO TAX WARRANTS

NEW YORK—Among today's new security issues is $23,735,000 City of Chicago Board of Education 5¾ per cent and 6 per cent tax anticipation warrants, at prices to yield 6 to 5¾ per cent, according to maturity, by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Chase Securities Corporation, Bancamerica Blair Corporation and First National-Old Colony Corporation syndicate.

INDIAN REFINING CO.

Indian Refining Company reports for six months ended June 30 net of $305,016 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $319,442 in the 1929 period. For the quarter ended June 30 net was $315,420, compared with $191,501 a year before.

CANADIAN WHEAT HARVEST

OTTAWA—Bulk of the prairie grain crop is now safe from serious frost damage, says the weekly crop report of Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cutting is practically completed across the central and southern wheat areas and threshing is general.

PRODUCERS & REFINERS CORP.

Producers & Refiners Corporation reports for six months ended June 30 net loss of $820,511 after interest, depreciation, depletion and intangible development costs, compared with net loss of $483,720 in the first half of 1929.

LONDON RUBBER STOCKS

LONDON—Stocks of crude rubber in London Sept. 6 totaled 81,830 tons, an increase of 1219 over preceding week.

MELVILLE SHOE CORP.

Melville Shoe Corporation August sales were $2,113,866, compared with $2,136,357 in August, 1929.

INDIAN MOTORCYCLE HAS IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL POSITION

By exercising its option to utilize 40,000 shares of stock in discharge of $500,000 of notes issued in connection with acquisition of du Pont Motors, Inc., Indian Motorcycle Company, has met, in advance of maturity, liabilities amounting to $500,000 shortly to become due, substituting a common stock liability with consequent saving in interest charges. Issuance of this stock brings outstanding common to 290,000 shares. The company also has outstanding 7350 preferred shares. There is no funded debt.

Careful study has been made of the business of the company, which had been operating at a loss during the last few years under various managements, to determine whether it can be placed on a profitable basis. Additional working capital is required at once.

Accordingly the present management is now arranging to borrow $300,000. Substantial economies have been effected since the present management took control last spring, and overhead has been reduced to a total more in keeping with present volume of business.

No item of good will is now carried on the balance sheet. As at Dec. 31 last, good will, patents and trade-marks were carried at $2,500,000, and in March had increased to $2,750,000. Last May the new management charged off $2,250,000, so that "patents and trade-marks" only are carried at $500,000.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
September	.86	.87	.83⅞	.84
December	.91½	.92⅝	.89⅝	.89⅝
March	.95¼	.96½	.93¼	.93¼
May	.98	.99⅛	.96⅛	.96⅛
Corn				
September	.97¾	.98⅝	.96¾	.97⅜
December	.92½	.93⅝	.91⅝	.91¾
March	.94¼	.95¼	.93½	.93¾
May	.96⅝	.97⅜	.95⅝	.95¾
Oats				
September	.40	.40⅛	.39½	.39½b
December	.43⅝	.44	.43	.43
March	.45⅝	.45⅝	.45	.45
May	.47½	.47½	.46¼	.46⅜b
Lard				
September	11.75	11.75	11.62	11.62
December	11.40	11.40	11.20	11.22b
October	11.70	11.70	11.50	11.52

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
October	.86½	.83⅝	.83⅞
December	.89	.86⅛	.86⅝
May	.95⅝	.92¾	.92⅞

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
September	.81	.78⅝	.78⅝
December	.84¾	.83	.83
May	.91⅞	.89¼	.89¼

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
October	11.48	11.55	10.98	11.10	11.53
December	11.62	11.72	11.15	11.22	11.67
January	11.74	11.90	11.26	11.39	11.77
March	11.62	11.76	11.77	11.30	11.72
May	11.83	11.95	11.34	11.49	11.87
July	11.96	12.05	11.52	11.64	12.00

Spots 11.15, down 40 points. Tone at close, barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	11.38	11.49	10.91	11.05
December	11.51	11.60	11.05	11.16
January	11.60	11.70	11.10	11.22
March	11.78	11.88	11.28	11.40

Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	11.25	11.57	10.73	10.85	11.28
December	11.40	11.55	10.89	11.04	11.48
January	11.48b	11.60	10.98	11.10b	11.53
March	11.67	11.79	11.15	11.31	11.84

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	6.12	6.13	5.81	5.81	6.18
December	6.20	6.20	5.88	5.88	6.25
January	6.24	6.24	5.91	5.92	6.29
March	6.33	6.33	6.01	6.02	6.38
May	6.44	6.44	6.11	6.11	6.47
July	6.49	6.49	6.18	6.18	6.51

Spots 6.49, down 4 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales 4000; (American) 3100.

COTTON PRICES DROP

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Cotton on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange dropped approximately $2 a bale following publication of the Census Bureau's crop figures showing an unexpectedly large crop estimate and ginnings. Immediately after resumption of trading following the customary suspension for reception of the figures, October contracts broke from 11.23 cents a pound to 10.80 cents a pound, and December contracts from 11.38 to 11.01, or 37 to 43 points down.

NEW OFFERING OF CERTIFICATES BY THE U. S. TREASURY

WASHINGTON (AP)—An offering of $325,000,000 in 2⅜ per cent Treasury certificates is announced by Secretary Andrew Mellon for the quarterly Treasury financing on Sept. 15.

The new securities will be used in the retirement of another issue of $350,000,000 of Treasury certificates which mature on Sept. 15. The Government on this date also must take up an additional $51,000,000 in Treasury bills and about $35,000,000 in interest payments on the public debt.

The quarterly income tax returns due on Sept. 15 are expected to swell the Treasury balance to insure ample margin for meeting the extra demands.

The new securities will be offered at par and accrued interest and will mature 12 months hence. The Treasury will accept in payment for the new certificates, at par Treasury certificates of indebtedness of series TS-1930 and Treasury bills dated July 14, 1930, both maturing Sept. 15.

COTTON PRODUCTION OFFICIAL ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton production this year as indicated by the condition of the crop Sept. 1, was announced today by the Department of Agriculture to be 14,340,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, as compared with 14,362,000 bales, indicated a month ago, and 14,828,000 bales ginned in the 1929 crop.

The condition of the crop on Sept. 1 was 53.2 per cent of a normal, compared with 62.2 on Aug. 1 this year, 55.4 a year ago and 56.8 the Sept. 1 10-year average, indicating a yield of 153.2 pounds an acre, compared with 155.3 pounds on Aug. 1, 155.0 pounds last year, and 155.1 pounds the 10-year average.

The total abandonment of acreage after July 1 was placed at 2.2 per cent, leaving 44,791,000 acres for picking, on which acreage the department's estimate of the indicated total production was based.

The area in cultivation July 1 was 45,815,000 acres, and the average abandonment after that date for the 10 years, 1920-29, was 3.5 per cent. The acreage to be picked, based on the average abandonment, used a month ago in computation of the August indicated production was 44,252,000 acres.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cotton from the growth of 1930 ginned prior to Sept. 1 was announced today by the Census Bureau as having totaled 1,1878,253 running bales, including 43,309 round bales, counted as half bales, and excluding linters. To that date last year 1,568,434 bales, including 36,912 round bales, had been ginned and two years ago 956,577 bales, including 43,794 round bales.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept. 8	Last Sept. 6
175	Am & Cont	18½	18	18½	17¼
85	Am Found	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
641	Am T&T	218⅝	216	217	216½
300	Andes Pet	.40	.45	.40	..
105	Bos El	77½	76	77½	..
10	Bos El pf	8⅞	88⅛	88⅞	..
22	Bos El 2 pf	95	93½	95	..
50	Bos & Albany	191	190	190	..
7	Brown pf	75	75	75	75
45	Cal & Hec	14	13⅞	13⅞	..
10	Con Sec	42	42	42	..
257	Cop Range	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛
167	Cred Alli	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
25	Cr C & Int	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
50	East SS	25	24	24	21⅛
100	E Butte	1	1	1	..
230	E G&F pf	97	96	97	96½
200	E Mass A	7	7	7	..
15	Economy	28	28	28	28
23	Edison Elec	267½	266½	267½	266
13	Gen Elec Sp	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
1400	First Nat S	57¾	56⅝	57¼	..
60	Gen Capital	43	42	42	..
37	Jenk Tel	4	4	4	3⅞
2445	Mass Util	7¼	7	7⅛	7
80	Nasr	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	34⅛
85	Nat Ser	4¼	3¾	4¼	..
97	NE Tel	145½	145	145½	144¼
20	N A Avia	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
292	No Butte	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
8	Old Colony	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	..
175	Pocahontas	19	19	19	..
250	Pub Util	16¼	16	16	17
25	Ry & Lt	69½	69½	69½	..
125	Shawmut	17½	17	17½	16⅞
81	So Sur	10	10	10	..
280	Stone Wem	82½	80	80⅞	..
5	Sull Mach	44	44	44	..
5	Swift & Co	31	31	31	..
75	Tri Cont	13½	13½	13½	..
32	Uni Found	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17
120	Uni Shoe	67½	67¼	67½	67¾
10	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
77	US&El Pow	13	13	13	..
100	US&Over	19	18⅞	19	..
232	Util Hyd	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
500	Utah Met	.50	.50	.50	.50
145	Venez M	4⅝	4¼	4¼	..
70	Whitt Mfg	15	15	15	..
	BONDS				
$4000	E Mass 4½s	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
2000	E Mass 5s	38½	38½	38½	..

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

Wheat, 2 red	$1.04¼	$1.03⅝	$1.37⅞
Corn, 3 yellow	1.13⅝	1.11⅝	1.18⅝
Oats, 2 white	.52	.52	.59⅛
Flour	5.20	5.10	7.15
Beef, family	22.00	22.00	29.50
Pork	31.50	31.50	30.50
Lard	.1230	.1185	.1240
Cotton, mid up	.1110	.1140	.1915
Zinc	.0430	.4030	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10¾-.11	.10¾@.11	.18¼
Tin	.2950	.3005	.4510
Rubber	.0850	.0975	.1970
Sugar	.0445	.0443	.0530
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0690
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT EXPANDS

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company has acquired by outright purchase the assets of Waters & Waters Mfg Company, a distributor of carbon paper, typewriter ribbons and related products. The company will become the Waters & Waters division of the Neidich Process Company, Underwood Elliott Fisher's wholly owned subsidiary. Waters & Waters has branches in the principal cities of the United States, and warehouses in St. Louis and Los Angeles.

GENERAL BRONZE CORP.

NEW YORK—Indicative of the increasing use of white metals for architectural and decorative purposes in large building construction, General Bronze Corporation recently closed contracts aggregating $800,000 to furnish white metal work to be installed in five large eastern buildings now being erected, including the Empire State Building in New York City.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—A petition seeking an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Kelly Springfield Tire Company of Springfield, Mass., was filed today in chancery court by William George, lawyer for James A. Kelly of Jersey City and other stockholders. The petition is returnable Wednesday.

GERMANY'S NEED OF GRAIN

OTTAWA (AP)—Germany's wheat crop this year will be slightly larger than last year's, but there will be a smaller supply of other domestic grains there, H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was notified today by Canadian Trade Commissioner Wilgress from Hamburg. Wilgress has been instructed to push the market for Canadian grain in Germany.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 54⅛. De Beers was 7, Rand Mines 2⅛. Bar Silver was 16⅝d. an ounce. Money was 1⅝ per cent. Discount rates on short bills was 2⅛@2⅜ per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $350,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership for $350,000, a decrease of $50,000 from the last previous sale.

STEEL MAKERS CONFIDENT OF IMPROVEMENT

Operations Unchanged but Prices Seem Firmer—Big Structural Demand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Improvement is slow in coming upon the steel industry though the makers are confident that it is on the way, at least in moderate degree.

The general average rate of operations is unchanged at 57 per cent of capacity, the United States Steel Corporation having slipped back a trifle, though this was offset by increases among the independent companies.

Fabricated structural steel should be discussed first because of its brilliant showing over the last week. New inquiries for 70,000 tons have appeared for the country as a whole, the largest pending business since early June. There have been 17 new projects taking 1000 tons or more each, three of which are for more than 15,000 tons each.

About 22,000 tons are under inquiry for 11 bridges for the State of Kentucky, while 19,000 tons are to be used in the construction of the New England building at Boston, the largest structure from a steel standpoint at least, ever built in that city.

Say Price Rise in Offing

Nearly 16,000 tons will be used for constructing bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers in New Jersey, this being a portion of the project for constructing an elevated roadway across the New Jersey meadows, utilizing altogether 50,000 tons of steel.

Steel makers are starting to attempt rallies in finished steel quotations. Independent sheet makers are now asking $2 a ton over the minimum prices which had been prevailing. Thus black sheets are held at 2.45c a pound, Pittsburgh, compared with 2.35c, galvanized sheets are 3.60c, compared with 3.50c, while blue-annealed sheets are quoted at 2.15c, compared with 2.05c.

One prominent maker of bars, plates and shapes insists that an advance will take place on Sept. 15. Even though these higher prices do not become firmly established, they will probably have the effect of driving in orders at current quotations. A rise on Sept. 15 is quite a common occurrence, being seasonal, so that there is a precedent to warn consumers.

Scrap Market on Bottom

It is quite generally recognized that the steel scrap market rests on bottom. This has commanded considerable attention in the business world of late because of its barometric aspects. A survey of the scrap situation reveals that stocks are low in the hands of virtually all consumers and among most manufacturers of scrap and dealers.

The disappointing purchasing of equipment involving steel on the part of the railroads is borne out by August figures on purchases of rolling stocks. Freight car orders were 823 compared with 1306 in July and 2562 in August of last year, according to Railway Age.

Locomotive orders improved at 34 compared with two in July and 31 in August of last year. For the first eight months freight car orders have come to 32,572 compared with 61,933 in the corresponding period of 1929. Locomotive orders have totaled 305 and 588 respectively. Passenger car orders have amounted to 561 and 1059 respectively.

Pig Iron Outlook Better

Pig iron sellers are more optimistic, not because of an increase in orders, but because of unmistakable signs of better feeling. Shipments are increasing, averaging 15 per cent better than during July. Iron consumers give warmer receptions to salesmen, and several have intimated that they will be in the market before long.

The largest single sale reported involves 2000 tons of low phosphorus iron for a steel maker at Johnstown, Pa. There have been two inquiries for 500 tons each still pending at New York, and a new inquiry for 700 to 1000 tons has appeared.

Prices are unchanged at $16, Buffalo; $17.50, Chicago; $12 to $14, Birmingham, and $18 to $19, eastern Pennsylvania. Iron prices are very close to costs of production, and makers state that they will go out of blast before reducing prices further.

Pig iron production in August was 4½ per cent less than during July. At the beginning of this month there was the smallest number of furnaces operating since 1922, there having been a net loss of seven stacks last month

Non-Ferrous Markets

The non-ferrous metals have been quiet and steady in price. The world's visible supply of tin increased 1855 tons during August to the total of 43,805 tons, a record high tonnage. This had a somewhat depressing effect on the market, sending the price down to 29⅝c late in the week, whereas the market had been hovering around 30c most of the summer.

In copper export sales have been a bit better, averaging 1000 tons daily, but domestic business is no better than 300 tons daily. Domestic prices are unchanged at 10¾ to 11c a pound.

A steady but rather small business has been done in lead, whose prices have been unchanged for a month at 5.50c a pound, New York, and 5.35c East St. Louis. Zinc prices fluctuate around 4.30c a pound.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Pur. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July	83.7	119.5
August	83.2	120.2
Sept., week end. Sept. 5	83.5	119.7

STANDARD OIL DIVIDENDS

Cash dividend disbursements of the Standard Oil group in the third quarter totaled $68,659,106, compared with $65,590,-01 in the second quarter and $65,425,981 in the third quarter last year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 12:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100	100
Alleghany 5s '49	98⅞	98¾
Am For Pow 5s	89½	89½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107⅛	107⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98⅞	98⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	164	163
Am T&T col 5s '46	105¾	105¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106⅜	106⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	105⅛	105⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102⅛	102⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107½	107⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅞	92⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82¼	82⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅞	97⅞
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96⅞	96⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74⅛	74⅛
B&O 1st 4s '48	97½	97⅛
B&O 4½s '33	101¼	101⅛
B&O 4½s cv	101½	101½
B&O rfg 5s '95	104¾	104¾
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	107	107
B&O 5s series D	104½	104½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92¼	92⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107⅛	107⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111½	111½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Boston & Me 5s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Boston & Me 5s '67	102¼	102¼
Broadway con	10	10
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	105½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100⅞	100⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st	91½	91½
Bklyn Un El 5s '50	104⅜	104¼
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	107½	107½
Bush Term con 5s '55	100⅝	100⅝
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100	100
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99⅞	99⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '68	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105⅜	105¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105¼	105¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	118⅜	118
Can Pacific deb 4s	90½	90½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅛	99
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97	97
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105½	105½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	113¾	113¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅞	100⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	101	101
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	74½	73½
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	102⅝	102⅝
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103½	103
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74	74
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	53¼	53¼
Chi M StP&Pas 5s '75	88⅛	87⅞
Chi & Nw 4¼s 2037	100⅞	100
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101	101
Chi RI&P 4s '34	95	95
Chi RI&P 4½s A	97⅜	97⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	97¼	97¼
Childs 5s	91¼	91¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91⅞	91⅞
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101⅜	101⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110	110
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101¼	101¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102¾	102¾
Columbus Pow 4½s	97	97
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95½	95½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99⅞	99¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	107
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	102	102
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102⅜	102¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	17½	17½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	51½	51½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	70½	70½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	97
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	96	96
Dold Packing 6s '42	58	58
Duquense P&L 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	53	53
Erie 5s '67	93¾	93¾
Erie gen lien	83½	83½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103½	103½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	98	98
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	71½	71½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	46	45½
Gen Baking 5½s	97	97
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96¼	96¼
Gen Theater 6s	96	96
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	105⅞	105½
Goodyear 5s '57	93	92½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71½	71
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Grand Tk Rr Can 7s '04	112	112
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	96⅛	96⅛
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	84¼	84
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101¼	101¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97¾	97¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	101	101
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71¼	71¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90⅛	90⅛
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	77⅜	77⅜
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102	102
Int & G Nor 6s '52	104⅜	104⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	82½	82½
Int Paper 6s '55	85½	85½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	89½	89⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	107⅜	107
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96½	96½
Kan City Term 1st 4 '60	97¾	97½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95¾	95⅝
Keith 6s '46	83¼	82¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	94	94
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	83⅞	83⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104¼	104
L'Autaro 6s '54	79	77½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	123½	123½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100⅛	100⅛
Louis Ark 5s	85	85
L&N uni 4s '40	98¼	98⅛
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54½	54
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅞	101⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102⅜	102⅜
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81⅛	80⅞
Mo Pac 5s F '77	102	102
Mo Pac 5s G '78	102	102
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	102¼	102¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¼	103¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	103½	103½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100⅜	100⅛
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	93½	93½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102¾	102¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108¾	108⅜
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	102	101⅞
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114½
NY Ry inc 6s '65	6	6
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	108¼	108¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107½	107¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	90½	90½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101¾	101⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅜	103
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108⅛	108⅛
Otis Steel 6s '41	102⅝	102⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	102⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100⅞	100⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	58	58
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	83½	83½
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅜	98⅜
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102⅝	102⅝
Penn RR 5s '64	105	105
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105	105
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	88⅞	87
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	97¼	97
Phil Co 5s '67	102	101⅞
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	85	85
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	102	101⅛
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	105	105
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108¾	108⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93	92½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99¾	99⅝
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	99¼	99¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	89⅜	89⅜
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100¾	100¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	92	92
StL & SF 4½s '78	93⅝	93⅝
StP City Cable 5s	84½	84½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	50¼	50
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96	96
Shell Pipe 5s '52	97⅜	97¼
Shell Union 5s '47	96¾	95¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww	98	98
Shubert Theater 6s '42	41	41
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	88	87⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103½	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¾	104
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102⅛	102⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	96⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	103¼	103
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¼	104¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104⅜	104⅛
So Pacific 4½s '68	99⅞	99⅝
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100½	100½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101	101
So Ry gen 4s '56	90	90
So Ry gen 6s '56	115¼	115¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	121¾	121¾
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅛	106⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98⅞	98⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80	80
Tenn Coppr 6s B '44	102	102
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107½
Texas Corp 5s '44	104	103⅝
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	107¼	107¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35½	34⅝
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	110	110
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100¾	100⅝
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103½	103½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¼	99
Union Pacific 4s '68	92⅝	92⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95¾	95¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	101
US Rubber 5s '47	83¼	82⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102	102
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90¼	90⅛
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	11¾	11¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	38	38
Va & E'west con 5s '58	88	88
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104	104
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101⅞	101⅞
Warner Bros Pict 6s	89⅞	89⅛
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105⅛	105⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	93	93
Western Maryland 4s '52	87⅞	87¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102⅛	102⅛
Western Un 5s '60	105	105
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	104½	104⅛
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	44	44
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	17¾	17¾
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101⅝	101⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101	101
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103
Wis Cen 4s	74¼	74¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104½	104½

	High	Low
Antwerp 8s '58	99	99
Argentine 5½s '62	91⅛	91
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	95½	95
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	96⅛	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96	95¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96½	96⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96¼	96
Argntine Gov 6s '58 B	95½	95⅛
'ustralia 5s '55	88½	88
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	108⅜	108⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110⅛	110⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109	109
Berlin 6s '58	83½	83⅛
Berlin 6½s '50	96	96
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91	91
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92¼	92¼
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	67½	67½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	67½	67
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	67½	67½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	86	86
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	74¾	74¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	73¼	73
Brazil (US) 8s '41	96¼	96¼
Bremen 7s '35	102½	102½
Brisbane 5s '58	81½	81½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	83	83
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅛	101
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88⅝	88⅛
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96½	96¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97	96½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92⅛	92⅛
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94¼	94¼
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	96	96
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	92½	92½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108¼	108⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅝	94⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅝	101⅝
Denmark (Kinig) 6s '42	106	106
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	101	101
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96	96
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	93½	93½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	94½	94½
Dresden 7s '45	99⅝	99⅝
Duke Power 6s '66	105¾	105¾
Dutch El 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Dutch El sf 6s '62	102½	102⅛
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅝	105½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	109	108¾
Frankfort 6½s	93	93
French Nat SS 7s '49	104¼	104¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅜	125⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	95⅝	95⅝
German 7s '49	105⅛	105⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	80¼	80⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	80⅛	80⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	91⅛	91⅛
Germ Cen Elec 6s '48	95¾	95⅛
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	102⅛	102⅛
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hamburg 6s '46	93¾	93¼
Hungary (King) 7s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	94	94
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93	93
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	85	85
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97	96¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅜	98¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅜	105⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93⅞	93½
Karstadt 6s '43	74¼	74¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	98¼	98¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	106	105⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90	89¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	69½	69½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	101½	101½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105⅛	105⅛
New South Wales 5s '56	86	86
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¾	105¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	87	86⅛
Norway Bank 5s '67	99⅛	99½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¾	100¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	104⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¼	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	103
Nuremberg 6s '52	88	88
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92¼	92¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103¾	103¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97	97
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	95¼	95¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	106	106
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¼	106¼
Peru 6s '60	67¼	67
Peru 7s '59	88	88
Poland 7s '47	84¾	84⅜
Queensland (State) 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41	104⅛	104⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90	90
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53 ww	90	90
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	94¼	94⅛
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	68⅛	68¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	73	73
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91⅛	91½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91	90⅞
Ruhr 6s	83	83
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	90⅛	90½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	92	92
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	98	98
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅞	107⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86⅛	86⅛
Siemens 6½s ct '51	101⅞	101⅞
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	70⅛	70⅛
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105⅛	105⅛
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105¼	105¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107	107
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100¼	100⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92⅝	92⅝
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89¼	88¾
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	74	74
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100⅜	100⅜
U K KOt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅜	105¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	87¼	87⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	93½	93½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	105½	105½
Warsaw 7s '58	72½	72½
Westphalia El 6s '53	82¼	82¼
Wurttemberg 7s '56	93	93
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99	98⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sep 8	Last Sep 6
4th 4¼s '38	103.0	103.0	102.30	103.0	102.30
US 4¼s '52	112.15	112.15	112.15	112.15	112.17

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86¾	86¾
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	68	68
Akershus 5s '63	96⅛	96½
Antioquia 7s B '45	76	74
Antioquia 7s C '45	74½	74½
Antioquia 7s D '45	76	74

A Window in Wall Street

PRICE-EARNINGS RATIOS

Judged by any standard other than those established during the so-called "new era" of 1928-29, equity shares in general are still liberally appraised on an earnings basis. The 90 stocks included in the daily composite index of the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, which range in quality from high grade investments to speculations of the most radical type, and may be considered thoroughly representative of the market as a whole, are currently quoted, on the average, at approximately 16.6 times estimated 1930 net a share. Never in the last decade has an important general recession, even of proportions not approaching a major bear market, run its course with average earnings ratios as high as at present. At the low levels of the intermediate reaction terminated in April, 1926, stocks included in the index were available at an average price-earnings ratio of 9.8. Both in 1923 and 1921, prices continued downward until these securities could be obtained for approximately nine times net a share. Except in 1922, stocks were not appraised in any post-war year previous to 1927 on a basis exceeding 14.3 times earnings. During the period 1927-1929, however, the mean average price was equivalent to 16.6 times net a share. Last year's peak levels were equivalent to 24 times earnings, and the 1930 high to 210 times estimated net a common share. Obviously, despite the fact that the trend of the market as a whole has been toward lower levels, equity shares generally can be considered deflated only if measured by standards which were not recognized as valid until the late extended period of prosperity approached its final stage. Whether or not accepted yardsticks of 1928—to say nothing of those of 1929—are now logically applicable, is open to question.

U. S. CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION

The Bureau of Census reports that, according to the 1930 Census of Manufactures, total production of cane sugar in this country by manufacturers engaged primarily in this industry in 1929 amounted to 149,942 tons, valued at $11,737,914. This compares with 116,041 tons valued at $9,-870,019 in 1925, increases of 29.2 per cent and 21.4 per cent respectively. In 1927, due to Louisiana floods, production was only 56,-492 tons. These figures represent only domestic cane sugar, and do not cover the refining of purchased raws. In 1929 there were 68 establishments and 1977 workers engaged in the industry.

AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY

In American Glue story setting forth details under which the remaining glue business will be sold, it was stated in the caption that the glue business would be sold for $4,600,000 cash. The purchaser will pay $2,800,000 cash for the glue business and cash for the inventory of raw materials, supplies and goods in process and the finished goods inventory will be merchandised by the buyer for the account of American Glue Company. These inventories will amount to $1,800,000 of which approximately $200,000 will be represented by finished goods which will be merchandised over a period of several months and consequently the company will receive this portion of the purchase price only as the finished goods inventory is marketed.

CANADA'S WEALTH

The per capita wealth of the Canadian people is $2996, it is just revealed by a statistical report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The total national wealth is $28,940,000,000, an increase of $1,272,000,-000 over the previous year. The figures do not include, however, the value of Canada's undeveloped natural resources. British Columbia leads in per capita wealth with a figure of $4339. The average Alberta citizen can boast of $3717; Saskatchewan is third with $3613; Ontario is fourth with $3063; Manitoba fifth with $2986, and Quebec is sixth with $2759. More than 27 per cent of the total wealth of Canada is represented by farm property and farm products.

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD

There is a note of optimism and augury of better business in the announcement of the Boston & Albany Railroad that it has just received 15 new locomotives costing $1,500,000. Ten of them are freight engines which cost $104,000 each, and they are unlike any in service in New England. The five new passenger engines are of the latest Hudson type for fast train service.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept.6	Last Sept.5
100	Acme Steel	51	51	51	51
50	Allied Motor	10	10	10	10
100	Am Equities	14	14	14	14¼
50	Am Radio & T.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
700	Art Metal Wks.	11	9½	10¼	9
45	Asso T & T	68	66½	68	68
900	As Tel Util	24¾	24	24¾	24¾
150	Binsk Mfg A	17	17	17	17
300	Butler Bros	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
330	Ceco Mfg	8¾	8	8¾	8
350	Cent & SW Util	23½	23	23½	23¾
16300	Chicago Corp	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
5000	Chi Corp pf	41½	40	41	40
1400	Chicago Inves	6¾	6¼	6¾	6⅝
125	Common Edis	294	291	294	292
100	Consumers Co	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
4450	Cont Chgo	13¾	13	13½	13¾
1350	Cord Corp	8½	8	8	8¼
4950	El House Ut	49	46	48½	46¾
50	Gleaner C Har	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	26⅞
100	Grt Lakes Air	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
1500	Inland Util	22⅞	21½	22	21⅝
650	Insull Ut Inv	57¾	57½	57¾	57¾
3400	Kellogg Switch	7	5½	7	5¼
4300	Libby, McNeil	17⅛	16⅞	17	17
100	Loudon Pack	50	50	50	50
100	Mer & Mfr A	30¼	30¼	30¼	30
4500	Mid Utilities	29⅞	29½	29⅞	29⅞
6550	Mid Ut pf	101	101	101	101½
600	Mo-Kan Pipe	20½	20¼	20½	20⅜
650	Morgan Lith	13¾	12½	13¾	12⅝
100	No Am Car	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36½
100	Q R S DeVry	12	12	12	11¼
100	Seabd Ut Shares	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Swift & Co	31	30⅝	31	31
100	Swift Int'l	35½	35½	35½	35
200	U S Gypsum	45½	45½	45½	45¾
3900	U S Radio	25¾	24¼	25¾	24¼
500	Utah Radio	5½	5½	5½	5½
250	Util & Ind	14	13¾	14	13⅝
150	Ut & Ind pf	23½	23¼	23½	23½
100	Vortex Mfg	26	25¾	26	25

Total sales 165,000 shares.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

	1930	1929
4th week Aug. gross	$4,393,674	$5,419,962
August gross	12,820,771	16,310,222
8 mos gross	106,922,470	127,342,270

MOBILE & OHIO

	1930	1929
August gross	$1,070,962	$1,562,689
8 mos gross	9,758,159	11,664,945

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

BEST & CO.

	1930	1929	Inc. %
Aug.	$639,252	$592,192	7.0
7 months	8,057,321	7,526,849	7.4

J. J. NEWBERRY COMPANY

	1930	1929	Inc %
Aug. sales	$2,474,555	$2,505,162	*2.8
8 months	16,985,504	15,283,601	11.1

*Decrease.

August and eight months sales of chain system compare:

S. H. KRESS

	1930	1929	Inc%
Aug. sales	$5,124,685	$5,316,949	*3.6
8 mos.	40,500,359	39,184,294	3.4

*Decrease.

DANIEL REEVES & CO.

	1930	1929	Inc%
Aug. sales	$2,114,040	$2,122,983	*0.4
8 months	23,015,182	22,345,280	3.0

*Decrease.

G. C. MURPHY CO.

	1930	1929	Inc.%
Aug. sales	$1,362,309	$1,273,239	7.0
8 months	9,762,771	8,877,997	10.1

Stores in operation Sept. 1 totaled 163 against 148 same date 1929.

NATIONAL TEA CO.

	1930	1929	Dec.%
Aug. sales	$6,894,570	$7,439,332	7.3
8 months	56,591,187	61,453,067	7.9

SCHIFF CO

	1930	1929	Inc.%
Aug. sales	$903,460	$884,760	2.1
8 mos	6,330,968	6,360,906	18.3

DIVIDENDS

Mead Johnson & Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common and an extra of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16. Three months ago an extra of 25 cents was declared.

American Wringer Company, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Beatrice Creamery declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

City Stores Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 12½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30, and 87½ cents on the class A, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Duke Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Godchaux Sugar, Inc., declared the regular 50 cents quarterly dividend on the class A shares and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Novadel-Agene Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on common, placing it on a $3 annual basis, compared with $2 previously, and declared an extra of 25 cents, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20. Three months ago an extra of 25 cents was paid. Regular quarterly of $1.75 on preferred also was declared, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Lone Star Gas Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Cannon Mills Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18.

Boston Personal Property Trust declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Herman Nelson Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Timken Detroit Axle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Anchor Cap Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 60 cents on the common and $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 t stock of record Sept. 19.

The Reece companies declared regular quarterly dividends, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15, as follows: Reece Button Hole Machine Co. 3½ per cent (35 cents); International Button Hole Sewing Machine Co. 2 per cent (20 cents) and Reece Folding Machine Co. ½ of 1 per cent (5 cents).

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the common, $1.75 a share on the first preferred and 87½ cents a share on the no-par preferred, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Interstate Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Providence Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

American Fork & Hoe Company declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the new common, placing the stock on a $1.50 annual basis, compared with $8 annual on the old $100 par common which was split 5 for 1. The dividend is payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Oct. 5. The company declared a dividend of $1.25 on the 6 per cent preferred, covering the period from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15 and payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5.

Thompson's Spa Inc., declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

William Filenes & Sons, Boston, declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.62½, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

BIG SUPERHEATER CO. ORDER

NEW YORK—Superheater Company has received largest single order for installation of steam superheating equipment ever placed, to be used in Hudson Avenue station of Brooklyn Edison Company. Order calls for eight boilers to supply nearly 4,200,000 pounds of steam per hour for 320,-000 kilowatts of installed capacity.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. reports for July net income after all charges of $516,343 compared with net income after all charges of $604,536 in July, 1929. Net income after all charges for the first seven months of this year amounted to $710,833, compared with $868,141 in the corresponding period of 1929.

PAN AMERICAN PETROLEUM

Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. reports for six months ended June 30 profit of $7,988,361 after depreciation, depletion, amortization and intangible development costs but before federal taxes, compared with $3,985,719 the first half of 1929.

DEMAND FOR LEATHER IS RESTRICTED

Signs of Improvement Few—Prices Show Little Change

New business in leather continues small. The Boston oak sole leather market reports practically no change from a week ago. An easy undertone was evident.

Standard steer backs, tannery run, are listed at 45 to 43c. Shoe factory bends are nominally quoted at 52 to 46c, according to quality of tannage, weight and spread. Philadelphia demand for finder's bends is light. Findes's heavy scoured bends are offered in the X grade at 65c, with A's at 60c, B's at 57c and C's at 55c.

Union-tanned sole leather in the Boston market continues to move in limited amounts. Packer steer backs, tannery run, are selling at 43c. Philadelphia tanners report a demand showing slight improvement and of a wider range. Steer backs are selling at 43c. New York dealers report the call as light, with steer and cow backs quoted at 42c.

Union offal is having a daily call in the Boston district. Steer and cow bellies of standard makes are quoted at 22 to 20c. The lighter weights move in a moderate way at 20c. Philadelphia tanners report small sales made daily of shoulders at 26c, steer bellies at 22 to 20c and heads at 12c.

Upper leather conditions appear to be trending toward a daily activity with demands for the lighter weights featuring. Buyers of ladies' footwear are displaying more interest.

Calfskins of domestic tannages are receiving attention. In last week's bookings grades ranging from 30c down to 20c predominated. A better selection having a price range of 45 to 40c is moving steadily.

Side-upper leather buyers display little interest in stock for future use. Standard makes of chrome sides are quoted in the B selection at 23 to 21c, with C grades at 21 to 19c.

Split-leather markets are dull. Prices are easy. Top-grade, smooth-finished lining split is quoted at 12c, with seconds at 11 to 10c and cheaper lots at 9c. Shoe split has a steady demand. Prices on such stock are somewhat mixed, ranging from 14c down. Patent leather supply was short last week. Buyers seeking some duplicate lots raised their limit to 26 to 20c for immediate deliveries. There was a comparatively smart call for selections selling at 32 to 26c also.

Boston glazed kid tanners report a revival of buying, in which fall colors feature, especially standard tans and browns.

RADIO CORPORATION LOOKS FOR STEADILY INCREASING OUTPUT

NEW YORK—While it is yet too early to predict what 1930 earnings of Radio Corporation of America will be, the management is optimistic and feels that on the whole the last six months of the year will be satisfactory. Those in close touch with the corporation's affairs say it would not be surprising if earnings for the year are between $1 and $2 a share on the 13,560,750 common shares. This estimate is based on current indications for a satisfactory final quarter.

While the company in the first half reported net of $505,098, it fell short of earning the preferred dividend requirements for the six months by $2,093,802. Earnings were equivalent to $1.27 a share ($50 par) on the 395,597 shares of 7 per cent preferred A stock. There was $1,914,-500 paid on the 5 per cent preferred "B" stock.

Final six months' earnings, which always account for the larger part of the 12 months' total, will reflect manufacturing profits under the unification plan this year.

Although royalties from licenses were not large in the first six months, operations will be at a higher rate in the final six months and will produce increased revenues.

Production at R. C. A.-Victor Corporation plant at Camden is being rapidly speeded up, with approximately 3000 radio sets daily already being turned out. By Oct. 1 it is probable the total will be more than doubled, and if business warrants, the plant will be put on a capacity basis of approximately 10,000 sets daily.

Radio Corporation reports repeat orders from many centers for new radiolas and that there are only a few places where conditions are considered slow.

KROGER GROCERY CO. HALF-YEAR EARNINGS SHOW REDUCTION

NEW YORK—President A. H. Morrill of Kroger Grocery & Baking Company states that earnings for the first half of 1930 were equal to 14 cents a share on the common stock. In the first half of 1929 the company reported net profit of $4,014,775 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equal to $2.41 a share on the 1,662,373 average common shares and $2.35 a share on the 1,701,829 common shares outstanding at the end of that period.

President Morrill states: "On April 1, 1930, we owed the banks $4,000,-000. On June 28, 1930, we owed $500,-000, and on Aug. 25, 1930, we owed the banks nothing.

"During the first six months of 1930 we have absorbed out of earnings and charged to depreciation a sum $471,538 in excess of the amount charged in the first six months of 1929. However, the value of the assets subject to depreciation charges increased approximately $2,000,000 for the same period.

"This accounts for approximately $127,000 of the increase and the remaining amount of approximately $344,000 is due to the application of higher rates of depreciation. The change in depreciation policy thus evident we believe to be in accordance with conservative business practice and sound principles of accounting.

"On April 1, 1930, our inventories amounted to $25,130,469. On June 28, 1930, the date we closed our books for the first half year, our inventories amounted to $21,224,734, a reduction of $3,905,734."

CHRYSLER FORMS SUBSIDIARY

The Chrysler Corporation has formed a new division, the Amplex Manufacturing Company, to handle the sale of non-automotive products.

OAKLAND-PONTIAC SALES GAIN

Oakland-Pontiac dealers sold 7443 automobiles at retail in August, a gain of 17 per cent over July, a statement by company officials said.

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
1	Allegheny Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼
18	Am Austin Car	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
4	Am Bawerles A	27	27	27
3	Am Cities P & L B	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
9	Am Com Pow A	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
30	Am Cyan B	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛
1	Am Equities	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
6	Am & Fgn Pow war	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
3	Am Gas & El	133	132½	133
1	Am Invest B	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3	Am Light & Trac	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
80	Am Sup Power	24	23¼	23⅝
5	Am Ut & Gen B vtc	9⅛	9	9
12	Appalach Gas	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛
10	Ark Nat Gas A	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
6	Asso El Ind Ltd	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
25	†Asso G&E ctfs	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Asso G & E A	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
2	Asso Ray pf	51½	50¾	50¾
	B			
50	†Bell Tel Can	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛
2	Blue Ridge	8	7⅞	7⅞
4	Blue Rdg cvt pf	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
16	Braz Tr & Lt	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛
	C			
1	CAM Co vtc	½	½	½
5	Can Marc Wireless	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
3	Carnation Co (1½A)	31	31	31
2	Carrier Eng An vtc (1)	35	35	35
1	Cent Pub Serv A (1⅝ft)	27½	27½	27½
5	Cen States El (.40A)	24⅛	24	24
10	Centrif Pipe (.60)	8½	8	8
1	Chath Ph Al nv (½)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
10	Chem Nat As nv	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞
6	Chic Corp	12	12	12
55	Cities Serv (.30A)	12	12	12
55	Cities Service (.30A)	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
1	Clev Elec Ill (1.60)	57	57	57
20	Comwlth & So war	35	35⅜	35¾
41	Commun Wat W (6%F)	13½	13	13½
4	Comstock Tun	½	½	½
1	Cons Cop Min	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2	Cons G&E Balt (3.60)	120	119¾	120
1	Cord Corp	8	8	8
12	Crocker & Wheel	19¾	18	19¾
†50	Crown C & Seal pf	36½	35½	36⅛
2	Cuban Cane ewar	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Curtiss W Fly	5	5	5
	D			
1	Davenport Hos	12½	12½	12½
1	Dayton Airpl	4	4	4
4	De Forest	3½	3⅛	3⅛
1	Derby Oil	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
25	Derby Oil pf	50	50	50
3	Detroit Aircraft	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
2	Doehler Die-Cast	9½	9½	9½
1	Douglas Airc	19	19	19
2	Dresser Mfg A	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
6	Duquesne Gas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2	Durant Mot	4	4	4
	E			
207	El Bond & Share	84⅞	84	84⅜
4	El Bond & Share pf	108⅜	108⅜	108¾
3	El Bond & Sh 5% pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	El Pow Assoc	25	25	25
1	El Pow Assoc A	22½	22½	22½
1	El P&L opt war	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
3	Electric Share	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞
1	Empire Corp	6½	6½	6½
1	Emp G & F 7% pf	91½	91½	91½
1	Europe El deb rts	4¼	4¼	4¼
4	Evans Wallo Lead	2	2	2
	F			
1	Feredal Screw	23½	23½	23½
2	Fokker Aircraft	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
4	Ford Mot Can A	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞
28	Ford Mot Ltd	22	21⅞	21⅞
3	Fox Theater A	11	11	11
	G			
1	Gen Alloys	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2	Gen Bak pf	35	34⅞	35
1	Gen Elec Germ	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1	Gen Fireproof	29¼	29¼	29¼
1	Gold Seal Elec	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Goldman Sachs	20½	20⅛	20¼
†10	Gt Atl & Pac nv	211	211	211
1	Guardian Inves	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
	H			
1	Hecla Min	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
10	Houston Oil	18⅛	18	18⅛
3	Hudson Bay M&S	8⅜	8	8⅜
3	Humble Oil	92½	91¾	92⅜
2	Hygrade Food	10	10	10
	I			
5	Imp Oil Can	21	20¾	21
2	Insull Util Rts	1½	1½	1½
2	Insull Ut 2 pf Rts	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	Ins Co Nor Am Rts	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4	Internat Pet (1)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2	Int Sup Pw (1a)	38⅜	37⅜	38⅜
1	Irving Air Ch (1)	12½	12½	12½
5	Isotta Fras Co (1.05)	7¼	7¼	7¼
	L			
1	Lane Bryant (2)	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
2	Lib Dairy Prod	23⅛	23	23⅛
11	Loew's war	12⅞	12½	12⅞
1	Lone Star Gas (1)	39	39	39
	M			
2	MacMarr St (1)	14½	14½	14½
1	Magdalena Syn	7-16	7-16	7-16
1	Mass Util Asso	7	7	7
14	Mavis Bott	1	1	1
4	Mead Johnson (3¾G)	86¼	86	86¼
1	Memphis Nat Gas	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2	Metal & Min (1.20)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3	Metro Ch Stores	10	8	8
7	Mo Kan Pipe L (10%F)	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞
7	Mo Kan PLB vtc	1⅛	1	1⅛
	N			
1	National Am Co	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2	Nat Avia	9¼	9	9
1	Nat Fuel & Gas	30½	30½	30½
1	Nat Investors	13½	13½	13½
2	Nat Un Rad	5¼	5¼	5¼
3	Neet Inc A	17½	17½	17½
†50	New Eng T&T	145	145	145
1	NY Tel 6½% pf	115½	115½	115½
13	*Niag Hud Pow	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
5	Niag Hud P A war	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Noranda Mines	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1	Nor Am Avia A w	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	Nor & So Am A	15	14⅞	15
2	North States P A	157	157	157
2	Novadel Agene	35	34⅛	35
	O			
6	Ohio Cop	½	⅜	½
	P			
7	Pac G & E 1pf	28½	28⅜	28⅜
1	Pacific Pub Ser	27	27	27
8	Pandem Oil	7-16	7-16	7-16
1	Pantepec Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3	Paramount Cab	3½	3⅜	3½
3	Pennroad Corp	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	Philippe (L) A	17½	17½	17½
1	Polymet Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
18	Prudential Invest	17½	17⅛	17½
	R			
4	Rainbow L Prod A	12⅛	12	12
4	Rainbow L Prod B	5⅝	5½	5½
1	Rockl L & P tr ctf	23	23	23
1	Royalty Corp pf	9½	9½	9½
2	Russek's Fif Ave	10	9⅞	10
	S			
2	St Anthony Gold	1-16	1-16	1-16
4	St Regis Paper	22½	22⅛	22½
2	Saxtet Co	16	15⅞	16
2	Shenandoah	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	Shenandoah pf	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
1	Singer Ltd	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Sowest Gas Ut	11	11	11
50	†Stand Inv cum pf	75	75	75
26	Stand Mot	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
18	Stand Oil Ind	49⅞	49½	49⅞
4	St Pub Serv A	18⅛	17⅞	18
1	Starrett Corp	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1	Starrett pf	39	39	39
3	Strauss Roth	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1	Swift & Co	31	31	31
	T			
1	Tampa El	71	71	71
1	Technicolor Inc	27¼	27¼	27¼
3	Texon Oil & Land	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
1	Todd Shipyards	51	51	51
10	Trans Lux D Pic A	11½	11⅜	11½
3	Tubize Chat Corp B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
	U			
1	United Corp war	17½	17½	17½
2	United Dry Dock	5¼	5¼	5¼
31	Unit Fdrs	17¼	17	17¼
12	United Gas new	15¼	15⅛	15¼
11	United Gas pf	96⅞	96	96⅞
26	Un Lt & Pow A	41¾	41⅛	41½
14	US & Overseas	19	18⅞	19
1	US Dairy Prod A	65½	65½	65½
4	US Elec Pow	13	13	13
1	US Finish	12	12	12
1	US Rubber Reclaim	3	3	3
3	Util Pod & Lt	18¾	18	18
10	Utility & Indus	14	13⅞	14
2	Utility & Ind pf	23¾	23½	23¾
	V			
3	Vacuum Oil	78⅞	78⅜	78⅞
	W			
5	Wil-Low Cafet	6⅛	6	6⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Ala Pow 4½s '67	98½	98½	98½
3	Ala Pow 5s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
12	Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	95½	95	95
5	Am P&L 6s 2016	108⅛	108	108
3	Am Roll M 5s '48	100	100	100
24	Appalach Gas 6s '45	111½	110½	110⅞
7	Appalach Gas 6s B '45	92⅞	92	92
8	Appalach Pw 5s '56	101¼	101	101
6	Asso Elec 4½s '53	89½	89½	89½
5	Asso G&E 5½s '38	84	84	84
4	Asso G&E 5½s '77	97	97	97
31	Asso G&E 5s '68	84½	84	84
1	Asso G&E 4½s C '49	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1	Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Bos & M 6s m '33	102½	102½	102½
10	Calif Pack 5s '40	102¼	102	102¼
30	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Cent St El 5s '48	77½	77¼	77¼
1	Cities Ser 5s '66	83½	83½	83½
311	Cities Ser 5s '50	102⅜	102	102⅜
10	Cit Ser Pw 5½s '52	91¾	91½	91¾
7	Cons G Balt 4½sH'70	102⅜	102	102
2	Cons G Balt 5½sE'52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5	Consum Pow 4½s '58	102	101⅞	101⅞
1	Cont Gas&El 5sA'58	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Crane Co 5s '40	102	102	102
5	Crucible Steele 5s '40	101	101	101
1	Delaware El P 5½s'59	97½	97½	97½
1	Det Int Bge 7s'52	29½	29½	29½
2	Det Int Bge 6½s'52	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
18	Dix Gulf G 6½sA'37ww	96½	96⅛	96⅛
12	Fla P&Lt 5s'54	88½	88⅛	88⅛
1	Gatineau Pow 5s '56	97	97	97
3	Gatineau Pow 6s'41	99	99	99
5	Gen Bronze 6s'40	91	90¼	90¼
1	Geeo Pow 5s '67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Hous Gulf G 6sA'43	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Ill Pow & Lt 5½s'57	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	Ind P & L 5s A '57	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
18	Insull Ut Inv 6s B '40	103¼	103⅛	103¼

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Interl Sec Am 5s '47	80¼	80¼	80¼
2	Inters Pow 5s '57	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1	Invest Co 5s A '47 ww	90½	90½	90½
5	Invest Co 5s A '47 xw	81½	81½	81½
17	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s '57	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Kelvin 6s '36 xw	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
4	Libby McN & L 5s '42	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1	Louis P & L 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
6	Mass Gas 5½s '46	104	104	104
6	Mid West Ut 5s '34	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
9	Mid West Ut 5s '35	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Milw G&E 4½s '67	102	102	102
2	Narragan 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
1	Nat P&L 6s A 2026	107½	107⅛	107⅛
29	Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	79	78	79
5	Nat Tea 5s '35	98¾	98¾	98¾
13	NY C&StL 4½s C '78	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
47	NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	96⅞	96¾	96¾
25	Ohio Edison 5s'60	100¾	100⅝	100¾
5	Ont Pow 5½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1	Pac Gas&El 4½sE'57	97	97⅞	97⅞
14	Pac P&L 5s '55	99	99	99
3	Penn Dk&Ware 6s'49	95	95	95
1	Penn Oh Ed 6s '50 xw	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Phila El Pow 5½s '72	106	106	106
1	Pitts Steel 6s '48	103	103	103
2	Pow Corp NY 5½s'47	99	99	99
12	Roch Cent Pow 5s'53	76⅞	75⅞	75⅞
2	Shawing W&P 4½sA'67	98	98	98
3	So Cal Ed 5s'51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6	So Cal Gas 5s '37	95½	95½	95½
5	So'n Nat Gas 6s'44	94	94	94
5	So Nat Gas 6s '44 xp	81	80⅛	81
7	So Lt&Pow 5s A '57	97¾	97⅜	97¾
20	So'west G&E 5sA'57	97¾	97½	97¾
5	So'west Nat Gas 6s'45	95½	95½	95½
2	Staley Mfg 6s '42	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Stand G&E 6s'35	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2	Stand G&E 6s'66	103½	103½	103½
1	Stand P&Lt 6s'57	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
14	Swift & Co 5s '40	101	100⅞	100⅞
7	Tex El Serv 5s '60	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	Tex Gas Util 6s '45	96	95⅛	95⅛
11	Tex P&Lt 5s '56	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Un Lgt&Ry 5½s '52	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	U S Rub 6s '33	95½	95⅛	95⅛
1	Wabash RR 5s D '80	102	102	102
1	Waldorf Ast 7s '54	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1	Wash Wat Pw 5s '60	104½	104½	104½
1	West Tex Util 5s A'57	94	94	94

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
11	Buen Aires Pv 7½s'47	98	98	98
2	Buen Aires Pv 7s'52	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Cent Bk Ger 6s B'51	98¼	98¼	98¼
7	Eur El 6½s'65 xw	81	80⅞	81
1	Finland RM Bk 6s'61	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2	F'st Boh Gl W 7s'57 xw	83	83	83
1	Ger Cons Mun 6s'47	85½	85½	85½
2	Hamburg El 5½s '38	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	85¼	85¼	85¼
12	Nippon El Pow 6½s'53	93½	93½	93½
2	Prussia FS 6s '52	88¼	88¼	88¼
2	Ruhr Gas 6½s A'53	84¼	84¼	84¼
2	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	81½	81½	81½

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. XR—Ex-rights. A—Plus extra in stock. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. K—Paid so far this year. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. N—New. XW—Without warrants.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2½%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35¾c	35¾c
Bar silver in London	16⅝d	16⅝d
Bar gold in London	85s ½d	85s ½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$54,000,000	$553,000,000
Balances	30,000,000	145,000,000
F R bank credit	24,112,151	116,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers inn foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Budapest	5½
Boston	3	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5½
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berne	3½	Madrid	5½
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	2½	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.85⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.86¼	4.85 3-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0392 1-16	.0392⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395¼	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¾	.0523 7-16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2382½	.2381	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1413¼	.1412	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅞	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676½	.2675	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅞	.0129⅛	.193
Holland—florin	.4025⅛	.4023	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1754⅛	.1754⅛	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676	.2674⅛	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅞	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1091	.1085	.193
Sweden—krona	.2687	.2685½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1940¼	.1940	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅛	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3282½	.3275	
Shanghai—tael	.3975	.3950	*
India—rupee	.3604	.3605	.3650
Japan—yen	.4943	.4941	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3545	.3545	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0982	.0995	.1196
Chile—peso	.1220	.1220	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3300	.3250	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8150	.8150	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00⅛	1.00 9-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

CITY OF DALLAS BONDS

Continental Illinois Company, Inc.; Harris, Forbes & Company; First Detroit Company; Foreman-State Corporation; First Union Trust & Savings Bank & Boatmen's National Company are offering today at prices to yield from 3.35 to 4.15 per cent a new issue of $3,600,000 City of Dallas, Tex., 4½ per cent gold bonds maturinig serially May 1, 1931 to 1970, inclusive.

Remington Arms Co. Inc.
Three-Year 5½% Gold Notes, Due March 1, 1933
At present prices these short-term Notes—amply protected by the strong financial condition of the Company ($2,440 of net assets for every $1,000 of funded debt; 1929 net earnings over 4 times interest charges)—are selling at a price which provides a very attractive return—over 6.35%.
During the first half of this year, a period usually seasonably less favorable, the Company—principally through increased efficiency and economy in operation—has been able to report net earnings that were considerably more than the interest charges on total funded debt for the entire year. It is anticipated that earnings during the remainder of 1930 will continue to compare favorably with 1929.
We shall be glad to send you a circular fully describing this investment
Price at market (about 98 and interest) to yield over 6.35%
Lee, Higginson & Co.
Established 1848
70, Federal Street, Boston
New York Chicago
Higginson & Co. LONDON

Recent dividends at rate of 5% Interest compounded quarterly.
5%
Interest Begins SEPT. 10
Send deposits by mail
Somerville Institution for Savings
88 Broadway Branch: Teele Sq.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.

PARTNERSHIP of long standing in large London Firm of Engineers & Merchants has been voluntarily relinquished by Advertiser to seek his right place in other environment of similar activity. 25 years' sound commercial & administrative experience. Early steel works apprenticeship and Cambridge University. Opportunity is sought to fill position of trust and full responsibility in an established mercantile or engineering commercial enterprise. Correspondence invited with Principals or their solicitors. Box M-326, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
164th Dividend
The regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($2.25) per share will be paid on October 15, 1930, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20, 1930.
H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

PEOPLE ARE USING MORE 'GAS' DESPITE HARD TIMES TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

the previous year the gain had been 14.5 per cent.

This percentage of increase, however, is considerably greater than that for the total number of cars in operation. Clearly, either gasoline is being used enormously more for other purposes, or each owner of a motorcar is using more gasoline, despite economies that are being developed in the use of fuel. Increased mileage is clearly the answer.

The figures furnished by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce seem to settle that matter. O. P. Pearson, statistician for that organization, computes that in 1925 the average amount of gasoline used by each motorcar amounted to 405 gallons; in 1926, the average rose to 414 gallons; in 1927, to 453 gallons; in 1928, to 475 gallons, and in 1929, to 512 gallons. At the same average rate of increase, the reckoning at the end of this year would show a use of 544 gallons per car, but the increase may not amount to quite that.

Figures for the aviation industry, furnished by the United States Department of Commerce show that even though air traffic is growing extraordinarily fast the amount of gasoline consumed by airplanes as yet can be only a drop in the bucket. The figures are interesting, nevertheless.

On Jan. 31, 1927, there were 3150 licensed and identified airplanes in the United States. A year later there were 6320—more than double. By last Dec. 31 there were 9840. By computing the number of miles these planes flew during the year, the department has arrived at an estimate of the number of gallons of gasoline consumed. For comparative purposes, gallons are here translated into barrels of 42 gallons each.

In 1926 airplanes consumed 78,325 barrels of gasoline in the United States; in 1927 they used 120,392 barrels; 235,700 barrels in 1928, and last year 489,016 barrels. But the last figure, when compared to the 371,-852,000 barrels used for all purposes, shows that aviation absorbed only 0.13 per cent of all of the gasoline used. The previous year it took only 0.07 per cent of the total.

UNITED LIGHT & POWER CO.

CHICAGO—United Light & Power Company and subsidiaries report for 12 months ended July 31 consolidated net income of $11,309,359 after depreciation, interest, taxes and subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equal after preferred dividends to $2.37 a share on 3,328,209 average combined class A and B. common shares outstanding during the period. This compares with $7,426,331 or $1.90 a share on 3,186,971 average combined class A and B common shares in preceding 12 months. Gross totaled $96,280,665, compared with $92,400,423.

WOOL TOP EXCHANGE OFFICALS

NEW YORK—The first three appointments to the official staff of the new Wool Top Exchange, which is to be opened later this year, have been made with the selection of Alston H. Garside as executive secretary, Fred F. Kuhlmann as recording secretary, and W. Brewster Southworth as assistant secretary. Mr. Garside will spend part of his time in New York and part in Boston. Mr. Kuhlmann will be stationed in New York, and Mr. Southworth will be stationed in Boston, where he will have charge of the Boston office of the exchange.

SAMOAN BOARD TO FORMULATE NEW LAW CODE

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment and the Governor, Capt. Gatewood S. Lincoln is also commandant of the naval station.

Members of the commission about to set out for Samoa are Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, chairman; Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas; Carroll L. Beedy (R.), Representative from Maine, and Guinn Williams (D.), Representative from Texas. Capt. William R. Furlong, in charge of island governments in the Navy Department, will accompany the members of Congress on the trip. Three Samoan chiefs who make up the rest of the commission are High Chief Mauga, High Chief Tufule and Chief Magalei.

Six tropical isles constitute American Samoa, lying 2700 miles east of the northern tip of Australia and 2200 miles south of the Hawaiian Islands. Rose Island, Tau, Olosega, Ofu, Tutuila and Aunuu are their names.

The 1930 census showed the native population of the islands to be 9768, an increase of about 72 per cent in the 30 years the islands have been under American rule. There are no factories of any kind on the islands.

The Governor's staff is composed of the Secretary of Native Affairs, a civilian appointed by the Navy Department, who is also district judge, and Registrar of Titles; the Chief Customs Officer, a naval officer appointed by the Governor; the public works officer of the station, acting in the same capacity in the island government; the Captain of the Yard, responsible as sheriff for the public safety; the Island Treasurer a naval officer, who also acts as general storekeeper for the naval station; the public Health Officer; and the Navy Chaplain, who is Superintendent of Education for the island.

SHIP RUSHES TEACHERS AND STUDENTS HOME

Making a special sailing from Liverpool and Belfast to Boston and New York to bring back the rush of returning American tourists in time for the opening of the schools in Boston, the Cunard liner, Samaria, is due to reach Boston Lightship by 6 p. m., Tuesday, and maybe early enough to dock that night.

The Samaria is bringing 265 passengers for Boston and nearly 1000 for New York, a large number of whom are teachers, professors and students.

LABOR DAY IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Labor Day demonstration which includes a parade of about 7000 delegates, 14 bands and 22 floats to the Canadian National Exhibition grounds will have for its leading speakers William Mansfield, Labor member of Parliament from London, Eng., and James Wilson, international president of the Pattern Makers League from Washington, D. C.

ON 3190-MILE HIKE

SALEM, Mass. (AP)—Charles Collier, of Peabody, and Arthur J. Dube of Salem, left here Sept. 8 on a 3190-mile "Experience and Education" hike to San Francisco. They expect to reach their destination Dec. 9.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES, sell Modex full-fashioned, guaranteed silk hosiery to friends, neighbors, etc.; finest quality; mill prices; liberal commission, substantial earnings; repeat business; no stock to carry, sample outfit furnished. Write MODEX MILLS, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

Happiness Hill, Lincolnia, Va.

U. S. HIGHWAY No. 50 (near Washington, D. C. Welcomes tourists and dinner guests. Chicken dinner, lodging, and breakfast $3.00. Guides to Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FACTORY manager, purchasing agent, with sales experience, desires connection with stove, range and heater manufacturer. Organization and production a specialty. J-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

COUNTRY BOARD

AN IDEAL TIME to be in the Blue Ridge Mountains; special rates for fall months. MISS GEORGIE GOODLOE, Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

Strictly Home Environment

12 miles from Boston in the beautiful town of Weston. Those desirous of all the city comforts combining the beauty and wholesomeness of country life may communicate with MRS. S. J. MARIA for permanent or temporary reservations. 699 Boston Post Road, Weston, Mass. Waltham 0094.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. H. Pipo, Jersey City, N. J.
H. F. Pipo, Jersey City, N. J.
Sylvester A. Noble, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Sylvester A. Noble, Columbus, O.
Mrs. T. Peters, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. S. Scherbarth, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Lorena Barrus, Port Byron, N. Y.
Clarence H. Howard, St. Louis, Mo.
E. Howard Hooper, St. Louis, Mo.
Vinnie A. Hurst, Eastlake, Fla.
C. E. MacDowell, Miami, Fla.
Ada C. Wetmore, Los Angeles, Calif.
Ethel Chase Robinson, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Burton B. Turner, Cleveland, O.
Cecil C. Covert, Cleveland, O.
E. E. Eldridge, Littleton, N. H.
Edwin R. Brooks, Washington, D. C.
Julia Grant Brooks, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Florence T. Henderson, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Mae G. Rockwell, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. M. E. Osgood, Hartford, Conn.
Walter H. Moling, Washington, D. C.
Warren H. Davis, Washington, D. C.
Miss Kathryn Anderson, New York City.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 7, 1930

Mrs. Anna G. Wellington, Chicago, Ill.
George A. Wellington, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Angelina Arcella, New York City.
Miss Ruth E. Kuralt, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. L. Piper, Auburn, Me.
Mrs H. W. Parker, Beloit, Wis.
H. W. Parker, Beloit, Wis.
Mrs G. R. Peets, Beloit, Wis.
G. R. Peets, Beloit, Wis.
Mrs. Harrison C. Hurley, Asbury Park, N. J.
Harrison C. Hurley, Asbury Park, N. J.
Mrs. H. Pringle Williams, East St. Louis, Ill.
H. Pringle Williams, East St. Louis, Ill.
Mrs. John K. Beck, Elizabeth, N. J.
John K. Beck, Elizabeth, N. J.
Mrs. Rendall Parkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rendall Parkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs Herman George Arnold, Ramsey, N. J.
Herman George Arnold, Ramsey, N. J.
Mrs. Evelyn Ulicht, Melbourne, Fla.
Mrs. Anna M. Fredericke, Grover City, Pa.
D. W. Tungate, Palatka, Fla.
Mrs. Letitia R. Tungate, Palatka, Fla.
Mrs. Neva G. Adams, Nashua, N. H.
J. Q. Adams, Nashua, N. H.
Mrs. Gussie C. Gardner, Bedford Hills, N. Y.
Mrs. Eliza Archer, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
Wanda MacDowell, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. May MacDowell, Miami, Fla.
Caroline Jerge, Buffalo, N. Y.
Salomea J. Weisberg, Buffalo, N. Y.
Maxine Rose Weisberg, Buffalo, N. Y.
Joel J. Weisburg, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 9

Rhythmic Music

Savannah Liners Orchestra (Ocean—WJZ). "Anitra's Dance," with other rhythmic classics and popular numbers. 6:15.
Ross Gorman's Tricksters (NBC Blue network. The titles of numbers form almost a continued story leading up to a Scotch medley. 7:45.
Wayne King's Orchestra (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Male quartet too. 8.
Coon-Sanders Dance Orchestra (Florsheim—WJZ Chain. 8:30.
Tek Music (Johnson & Johnson—WJZ Chain). Vee Lawnhurst; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; Don Byron, tenor; orchestra. 9.
Vincent Lopez's St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—Chain). Program includes Scherzo from MacDowell's "Sonata Tragica." 6:05.
Songbird (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Salon orchestra direction George Dilworth; soprano soloist. 10.
Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier's string ensemble. 11:15.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.
Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:45.
"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer discusses crimes committed across state boundaries. 7:15.

Characteristic Music

Troika Bells (WEAF Chain). Alexander Kirilloff's balalaika orchestra; Mme. Genia Fonariova, soprano; Nicholas Kovakoff, domra soloist. 8.

Vocal and Instrumental

Two Troupers (WJZ Chain). Helene Handin and Marcella Shields, supported by Piano Twins. 8:30.
Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF—T). Singing Violins; male trio; Frank Black directs orchestra in his own arrangement of group of Stephen Foster's songs. 9:30.
Salute to Boston (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). A tribute in words and music to Boston, which is celebrating its three hundredth anniversary. 10.
Eveready Program (National Carbon—WEAF—T). Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra. 9.
RKO Theater of the Air (Radio-Keith-Orpheum—WEAF—T). Special entertainment dedicated to Eddie Cantor, containing outstanding song hits from his better known shows. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:15.
Soconyland Sketches (Standard of N. Y.—WEAF Chain). New England stories. 7:30.
"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.
"Hoppin' Bells" (WJZ Chain). Adventures of two hotel boys. 8:45.
"Pewee and Windy" (WJZ Chain). Humorous skit featuring Jack McBride. 9:45.
"The Wild Duck" (WOR). Ingeborg Torrup featured in Ibsen drama. 9:30.
"Cuddles and Monty" (WEAF Chain). Comedy sketch. 10:15.
"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesque of broadcasting and broadcasters. 10:30.

Recitals

Richard Maxwell, tenor (WJZ Chain). 8.
Morgan Trio (WEAF—T). Harp, violin and piano music. 7:05.
Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"League of Neighbors."
5:15 Irving Croker, baritone.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:00 New England Coke Dinner Music.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 NBC, Colonial Beaconlights: Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" cartoonist.
8:00 Jesters Male Trio.
8:15 "Placide and Papite."
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies: male quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party: Lewis James, tenor; Frank Black, director and pianist.
10:00 Talk by the Hon. John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.
10:15 Duke Herland's Four Sax Aces.
10:30 NBC, Sign of the Shell: Wendell Hall; orchestra direction Art Kassel.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Statler organ.
5:15 Stock quotations.
5:35 Plymouth Contest; Road Man.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature.
6:04 Agricultural markets; Bookman.
6:20 Baseball scores; Sport Digest.
6:30 McCoy Boys: male trio.
6:45 Scott's Sketch Book.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Bostonia Girls Quartet.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Plymouth Contest.
8:00 NBC, Roxy and his Gang.
8:30 "Famous Fortunes" sketch: "John Jacob Astor."
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; Lillian Knowles, contralto; Retting and Platt, piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 Political talk.
10:45 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 La Lasine Melodists.
6:15 "Lyric Oddities": orchestra.
6:30 The Ambassadors Orchestra.
6:45 Political talk; baseball.
7:00 Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
7:15 Political talks; time.
7:30 CBS, Forhan's Program.
7:45 Political talks.
8:15 CBS, Burbig's Syncopated History: Henry Burbig; Nat Brusiloff's orchestra.
8:30 CBS, United States Navy Band.
9:00 CBS, Minneapolis-Honeywell Symphony Hour: Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor.
9:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; male quartet.
10:30 CBS, Grand Opera Miniature: Mozart's "Magic Flute"; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun, columnist.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Paul Tremaine's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:45 News; baseball.
6:00 Studio program.
6:15 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Organ recital; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 Billy Dooley's Westminster Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems": NBC soloists; orchestra.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, opposite Art Museum—Small kitchenette suites, rents $40 and up; references. 454-456 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

BOSTON—Exclusive 1 and 2-room apartments; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3020-3979.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—2-room kitchenette suites, $45 up. Apply to JANITOR, 304 Hemenway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner—High class modern apartment, 7 rooms all outside, refrigeration; restricted tenants; ownership management; reduced rental. Apply OWNER, Suite 1, 53 Vernon St., Tel. Aspinwall 0784, or see janitor on premises.

Hotel Kenmore

Two-room suite, furnished or unfurnished, with or without hotel service; reasonable rates; quiet and refined surroundings; we invite your inquiry. See MR. WITNEY or MR. LIBBEY, Hotel Kenmore, 496 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0620 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 3362

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 156 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8935.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2886

FOR SALE OR RENT

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished; 7 rooms, 3 porches; hot water heat with gas; 2-car garage; modern; large lot. Arl. 1591.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INFANT'S NURSE—English and Christian Scientist preferred; position for Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Address all communications to MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Barnstable, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced young governess, preferably French speaking, Christian Scientist preferred, in suburbs. Call Mt. Kisco 594. Box M-39, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Tutor, boy 15, preparatory instruction, including Spanish. Box B-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROCKLEDGE HOME

Home for rest and study. State Maternity license. MRS. IDA LEWIS MOSELEY, 3 Parley Vale, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Half duplex house with garage, sunny exposure; rent reasonable to a private American family. Aspinwall 5498.

NEWTON HOME
FOR RENT—FURNISHED

12 rooms, 3 baths, 5 fireplaces; 2-car garage; half-acre estate in excellent location.
Call Newton North 6070 (Mass.).

R. M. PATTERSON, *Realtor*

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MUSICIANS

AUDITIONS for the positions of soloist and organist for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Great Neck, New York, will be held on the afternoons of September 21st and 28th respectively. For appointment and further information, address Chairman of Music Committee.

PAYING GUESTS

WABAN, MASS.—One or two persons to board in private home; quiet and pleasantly situated; very convenient to station. Tel. Center Newton 3683.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large front room with board; room suitable for single person or couple; select neighborhood; reasonable rate. Cleveland Park. Telephone Cleveland 3739.

PRINTING

200 BUSINESS letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; 200 practitioner's announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything; reasonable, good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 15th Street, New York City; Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

Will EXCHANGE Philadelphia business building, free and clear, for New York City property. Will add cash. What have you to offer? WILLIAM H. DUNCAN, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Large bedroom with sun porch in refined home on quiet residential street; home cooking; suitable for two; elderly preferred; references. 40 Garfield St. Middlesex 5126.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—In an apartment, 1 large room and 1 small room with use of kitchen; 1 or 2 people. D-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Sunny double room, 2 closets, $10 per week. Phone Stillwell 4955.

NEW YORK—I have a delightful front room adjoining bath; no other roomers; family of two. SIMPSON, 225 W. 80th Street, Apartment 5-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, sunny, single rooms; near Columbia. Riverside Drive. Cathedral 8085.

N. Y. C., 235 West 70th St.—Beautiful spacious one room, private bath, every convenience; select house. Endicott 4040, Extension E.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 East 94th—Large airy, light room; also smaller room; $8; elevator apartment. Tel. Atwater 4712.

NEW YORK CITY, 241 West 101st (4-E)—Homelike double, single rooms, water; reasonable. Phone Academy 7199.

NEW YORK CITY, 35 W. 71st St.—Rooms in quiet, well-furnished home, with or without bath. Tel. Susquehanna 7763.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable home for tourist parties; rates reasonable; 3 blocks from White House. MRS. F. M. DAWSON, 1830 G Street, N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

VIOLINIST, conductor for theater and concert, open for engagement; many years' experience arranging and synchronizing; graduated from Royal Conservatoire, Copenhagen. 48-24 92nd St., Elmhurst, L. I.

WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTER

seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. CHARLES WERRO, 547 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A CAPABLE, trained woman desires position with lady or gentleman needing attention; good reader; excellent references. A. McC., 14 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

BUSINESS woman desires position as bookkeeper; steady, reliable; Philadelphia, Pa., or Camden, N. J. J. STITES, 911 Monmouth St., Gloucester, N. J. Glo. 70.

NEW YORK CITY—Young lady wishes care of child, day or evening. Telephone Atlantic 7332.

REFINED, practical, educated woman wishes position with family or school; good musician. PHILLIPS, Post Office, Sound Beach, Conn.

WOMAN, refined and capable, companion for lady or child, latter requiring mother's care; light housekeeping, suburbs preferred; will travel. MRS. WRIGHT, Phone Foundation 7090 (N. Y. C.).

WORKING or attendant-companion; care of child, or useful service in any light capacity. MISS BARBARA A. DALE, Box 173, Mitchell, Ontario.

TO LET—FURNISHED

SHARE furnished 3-room apartment; woman; reasonable; at Bronx Park and subway. Write MISS RATNER, 1186 East 180th, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transients; near Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 320 Indiana Ave., N. W.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup—Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

WM. H. GROVERMANN
JEWELER
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing. Modernize your old jewelry.
Phone National 6787 807 11th St., N. W.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Guggenheimer's
SUMMER SALES
Now in Progress
Unusual Savings on Seasonable Merchandise

HUDSON-MORGAN ELECTRIC CO., *Inc.*
Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
521 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN ST., DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

DISTINCTIVE
Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE
3007-09 WASHINGTON AVE.

Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY SERVICE
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. P. GARNER, *Manager*

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON	
107 Falmouth St.	Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK	
270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON	
2, Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Temple Bar 1384
PARIS	
3 Avenue de l'Opera	Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE	
11, Via Magenta	Tel. 23.406
BERLIN	
89A Unter den Linden	Merkur 6323
PHILADELPHIA	
902 Fox Bldg.	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO	
1058 McCormick Bldg.	Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND	
1499 Union Trust Bldg.	Tel. Cherry 7899
DETROIT	
3-101 General Motors Bldg.	Tel. Empire 2090
KANSAS CITY	
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg.	Tel. Victor 3702
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625 Market St.	Tel. Sutter 7240
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ORDERS taken for new laid eggs & table chickens; delivery London Fridays. MRS. RAY, Beechwood Cottage, Buckland Common, Nr. Tring.

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LONDON—Excellent practitioner's office, Victoria Square, Westminster; free times. Box M-284, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Agent for "CARSONS" CHOCOLATES
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: MRS. GLADSTONE.

Where: England.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: As the wife of one of England's Prime Ministers, she ranked among the notable women of her time, with interests extending beyond the career of her husband into fields of politics and philanthropy. She was Catherine, elder daughter of Sir Stephen Glynne of Hawarden Castle. As mere children she and her sister, guided by their mother, were concerned deeply with the welfare of the tenantry; and thus were planted early the seeds of philanthropy in Catherine's mind, later to flower abundantly. The two Glynne daughters were known for their gentleness, beauty and kindness of heart; and when, on July 25, 1839, at a joint ceremony which took place at Hawarden, they were married to two friends—Lord Lyttleton and Mr. Gladstone—there was rejoicing amidst the countryside.

A popular story relates the first meeting of Miss Glynne and Mr. Gladstone as having taken place at the house of a friend in Mayfair. That evening it seems that a member of the Government pointed out Mr. Gladstone to the girl, saying: "Mark that young man! He will one day be Prime Minister of England!" They met again on the occasion of the Handel Commemoration, still again at Hawarden, where Catherine's brother invited Mr. Gladstone to stay for a few days, finally during the winter of 1838-39, in Rome, where the engagement took place. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone lived first in Carlton House Terrace, London, but later removed to Hawarden where Mr. Gladstone aided in freeing the estate from debt. With their growing family, the Gladstones set up there a joint household in complete harmony with that of the then head of the Glynne family, Mrs. Gladstone's brother. Thus began the future Prime Minister's intimate connection with the Hawarden estate, which later passed into the ownership of his and Catherine's eldest son.

In literary and political annals, Catherine Gladstone appears as a model Victorian wife, living primarily for her husband and children, devoting her spare time to good works. Remaining consistently in the background, she watched over her distinguished husband, rejoiced in his triumphs and comforted him in his defeats. Shouldering all household cares, she kept his home peaceful so that always he might make the best use of his time. Indifferent to matters of dress as to the lure of social and political functions, she was wont to speak of "great duties" to be "greatly done." On political campaigns, while traveling abroad, quite as consistently as when living quietly in the country, Mrs. Gladstone was by her husband's side: pinning a posy into the lapel of his coat, bringing him a warm drink on a late and wet evening, buying his railroad tickets, occupying her place behind the lattice of the Ladies' Gallery whenever he was to make an important speech in the House. The old saying that, behind every great man, looms an equally great woman, was conspicuously true in the case of the Gladstones.

A Word a Day

Impute

Whatever is "imputed" to another is credited to him; it is placed to his account. In civil law the word is used in the sense of "to impose as a charge, to arraign formally."

The word comes to us through the French *imputer*, "to attribute to," from the Latin *imputare*, "to bring into a reckoning," compounded of *in*, "in," and *putare*, "to reckon."

Im-pute' is accented on the second syllable; sound i as in it, u as in use.

"And the scripture was fulfilled which saith, Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness: and he was called the Friend of God." (James 2: 23.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Odds and Ends

Into Nova Scotia

Approximately half (3500 of the last 7500) of the automobiles entering Nova Scotia at Amherst are from Massachusetts. New York and Ontario cars come next in order.

Prohibition Note

The Citizens Savings Bank in New York, at Canal and Bowery, will not pay money to an intoxicated man.

Interest

Money at 4 per cent (compounded) doubles itself in 18 years; at 8 per cent it trebles itself in less than 14 years.

Newsprint

Paper manufacturers estimate that it requires a cord and a half of wood to make a ton of newsprint.

Depression?

An increase of $180,186,934 in the first six months of 1930 is the record of savings banks in New York, the total deposits in them amounting to $3,527,403,120.

Municipal Golf

There are now about 300 municipal golf links in the United States and last year 10,000,000 games were played on these courses.

"Cheer up," says the Housekeeper. "It's the 'priceless ingredient' when you are stirring up a dish that has to be especially good. And how it lightens work!"

A Quotation for Today

BE TOLERANT: where you cannot change your opinions it is often possible to change the subject.—BARRY PAIN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Tin Can Gardens'

(Chicago Daily News)

Chicago

SUN-PARLOR windows of the second floor at 11409 South Parl Avenue looked out to the east over a vacant strip of land, cluttered with the neighborhood débris of ashes, garbage, rusty bed springs and countless old tin cans.

Not only did John A. Strom and his wife have to view this débris from their sun parlor but they knew that hundreds of loop-bound workers of the district who boarded Illinois Central trains at the Kensington station just east of the vacant lot also had this dreary view to start their day.

For several years the Stroms had, with the permission of their landlord, planted numerous flowers in the twenty-five-foot lot adjacent to the two-story flat building in which they live.

This summer they began to carry a few of their extra plants out into this cluttered vacant lot, transplanting the flowers there among the tin cans and ashes. And out of this beginning has evolved the garden which is giving joy to countless passers-by.

Garbage now is hidden in rock bins, made from pieces of old concrete dumped into the lot. Ashes form the path that outs diagonally through the lot and affords a short cut to the station. Tin cans and bed springs have been hidden under mounds of soil and concrete blocks, now forming a rock-garden. And high under a flag in the center of this lot is a small sign —"Tin Can Gardens."

Thirty-six varieties of flowers are blossoming there this summer for all the neighborhood to enjoy. A small vegetable garden adds a fresh green note among the bright flowers.

The motives which led a workingman to put his money and leisure time into a piece of property which he does not own and which any neighborhood vandal might easily destroy, were explained by Mr. Strom, a foreman at the Pullman plant.

"We began by placing some of the flowers we did not have room for in our own lot into this vacant property," Mr. Strom explained. "However, the plants had small chance among such tall weeds, rubbish and street-cleaning refuse as was constantly being thrown there.

"Gradually we made a path of the ashes, working some of them into the clay soil so the plants would grow. Bed springs, wash boilers, broken bottles, in fact everything conceivable, formed the basis of our rock garden. Incinerators were built of some of the concrete pieces and the neighbors are taking pride in keeping their surroundings clean by burning the garbage.

"The next problem was to keep the children from destroying the place."

This Mr. Strom solved by playing games with the boys and forming the Tin Can Gardens Baseball Club. He has taken time from digging, weeding and planting to fly kites with these children and to lay out a handball and tennis court for them at one end of the garden.

In Lighter Vein

In Golf

Dwight: "Papa is playing good golf."

Charles: "How do you know?"

Dwight: "A couple of birdies told me."

A Matter of Purchase

"You people in America have no ancestors."

"Oh, yes, we have," answered the man whose daughter is engaged to a duke; "the best that money can buy."
—*Unidentified clipping.*

Miniature Golf Trend

A strip of greensward down the street
From end to end would be quite neat.
There citizens could golfing go
And putt their way to office so.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Smaller One Desired

Waiter (seeing dissatisfaction on guest's face): "Wasn't the dinner cooked to suit you, sir?"

Guest: "Yes, all but the bill. Just take that back and tell them to boil it down a little."—*Montreal Star.*

And Garage Men, Too

A little detour now and then
Makes business good for tire men.
—*Los Angeles Examiner.*

Brevities

American Lumberman: The filling stations still lead, but the Tom Thumb golf courses are gaining on them.

London Humorist: A poet has just married a poetess. For better or for verse, presumably.

Arkansas Gazette: Impresario says no actors can handle a telephone effectively on the stage. There are, then, no telephone Booths.

Toledo Blade: Here is a headline that reads: "Successful Parent Must Be a Salesman." The idea being, presumably, to sell himself to the children, rather than give himself away.

Ohio State Journal: The five-hour day is already here, it being that period between 2 and 7 a. m. when the radio in the next apartment is not running.

Los Angeles Times: There is good in everything. If there were no unemployed, the sign painter would have no spectators to inspire him.

Akron Beacon-Journal: It isn't hard to build a resort town. You just stock up with silly souvenirs and charge too much.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

It seemed pretty hard to leave ol' Jerry and Uncle George's farm yesterday—
But when we got home and had received a warm welcome from Sponge—
And Lucy—
And Joan and Buzzy—
And had raced around the lawn a few times it seemed pretty good to be at home again.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

More Light on Traffic Lights

BEING a well-trained chauffeur, it was not his intention to listen to the conversation going on between the manufacturer and the politician in the rear seat. As for presuming to contribute to the discussion—well, he guessed he knew his place. But, just on the outskirts of So-and-so, he was forced to bring his machine to a halt at the tail end of a procession of automobiles stretching up to a suburban intersection. Away up ahead a red traffic signal was gleaming.

"What's this?" asked the manufacturer of his friend. "Another political parade?"

"Humph," responded the politician, "It's like you manufacturers to blame even a traffic jam on politics. But you're wrong this time. It's mass production and not politics that caused this jam. What's holding us up, John?" (This to the chauffeur.)

"A traffic light, sir," answered John. He had been watching the intersection. Not a car had passed. Here were twenty cars held up, waiting—not for intersecting traffic, but merely for the turn of a light. Senseless, if you asked him.

"Fine things, traffic lights," went on the politician. "Our constituents like 'em. Gives outlying corners like this an air. Sometimes we divide 'em up among the councilmen so each ward gets so many. Political patronage, you might say; worth a lot of votes."

"Perhaps," thought the chauffeur, careful not to speak aloud, "but here's one light that won't get any votes from me. Look at this string of cars bunched up here. It'll take a good many miles of smooth sailing to straighten 'em all out, and until they get stretched out along the road they'll constitute a traffic hazard. Political patronage, stuff! Just plain stupidity, I call it, and an added danger at that."

But what is this the manufacturer is saying?

"Your reference to mass production," he declared thoughtfully to his political friend, "is well taken. If we had fewer cars the traffic problem would be lessened, but the labor problems wouldn't be—and political patronage couldn't help that. The thing is, we've got the cars. Mass production brought them. Why shouldn't the methods of mass production be utilized in regulating them?

"In my factory," he continued, "we have engineers whose business it is to see that the different operations are routed through the factory with the greatest expediency consistent with safety. What would you say of me as a business man, if I hired a policeman, a politician or even a well-meaning but inexperienced citizen to route my materials through my factory? What would you say if I permitted industrial stop lights at points that were better operated continuously, or neglected to place them at points that needed them? Do you think I should last long as a manufacturer if I allowed 'political expediency' rather than expert knowledge to control the traffic of raw material through my factory? No, sir! What we need on our highways is not more traffic lights, but more traffic experts!"

"Right!" cried John, forgetful for the moment of his training.

"What's that?" asked the manufacturer in surprise.

"I—er, I say," said John, "shall I turn right?"

"Undoubtedly," commented the manufacturer with a trace of a smile.

Which is only another way of admitting that the Johns on the highways realize, probably as well as anyone, that what Prof. Miller McClintock of Harvard refers to in his late pamphlet, "Municipal Organization for Street Traffic Control," as the indiscriminate scattering of traffic control lights as though they were "tenpenny nails," is a practice that adds confusion to congestion. And that only when civic organizations come to recognize traffic as an engineering problem may the automobilist hope for relief from the misplaced signal light, the traffic-bunching boulevard stop, the misleading one-way street, and other misuses of helpful devices.

Controlling New England's Railroads

THE considerable amount of competition from outside agencies of transport is becoming a serious threat to railroads, especially in New England, where hauls are relatively short and where the bus and truck are growing in popular favor. While efficient and economical management has thus far enabled the New England lines to meet the situation, a business prospers only through increasing popular use of its product, rather than through economies in operation.

Unless, therefore, the New England lines can retain, and increase, their traffic, they may become a prize of dubious value to acquisitive trunk lines. Hence the recent announcement by a prominent financial house with headquarters in Boston that it had acquired a substantial stock interest in the Maine Central and Bangor & Aroostook railroads may involve more problems than appear on the surface. From this announcement it was immediately assumed that this stock would, or could, ultimately pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and with the present ownership of sufficient stock to control New Haven—held either by the Pennsylvania or its disowned affiliate, the Pennroad Corporation—and through that company, with control of the Boston & Maine, the Pennsylvania thus would have its control of virtually the entire New England railroad line-up assured. Indeed, only the New York Central's Boston & Albany would be free of such control, direct or indirect.

There is no reason to doubt that such a control would be used in a manner to benefit, rather than to retard, New England's prosperity. It would be of doubtful benefit to the controlling line to manage New England's railroads otherwise. But there is small reason to think that the Pennsylvania Railroad believes that it would be permitted to exercise a managerial attitude, even with local executive authority in Boston, over so important a network of connecting and competing lines. New England long has indicated its preference for local autonomy in respect to its railroads, and the Port of Boston has no desire to see its overseas traffic further depleted through having its railroads take orders from Philadelphia, or indeed from any other point outside of New England.

Astute rail executives and financiers recognize these facts clearly, and it may, therefore, be taken for granted that even if the block of rail stock recently acquired by banking houses should pass to the Pennsylvania's hands, the purpose is primarily to better that railroad's "trading position" when, and if, the consolidation of all eastern lines comes to a final showdown.

The Lena Goldfields Case

A BLOW, that it cannot but feel, has been dealt at the prestige of the Soviet Government by the investigations and award of the Court of Arbitration in the Lena Goldfields case. Russia's credit abroad will almost surely be shaken by this exposure of her treatment of concessionaires, and it will certainly be gravely impaired if she refuses to accept the award. It seems scarcely possible that she will allow the world to draw the conclusion that this case represents her considered policy toward her concessionaires.

When the Russian Government made its agreement with the Lena Goldfields Company, Ltd., in 1925, it was pursuing what was known as the "New Economic Policy," in the hope of promoting the much-needed development of the country by means of capitalist enterprise. Under this agreement it gave exclusive rights of exploration and mining over certain vast areas of territory with a view to the large-scale production of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead and zinc. The company undertook to develop these concessions with the highest efficiency, to invest 22,000,000 rubles in the development during the first seven years, and to pay royalties, rents and taxes; and it received in return the complete rights of user and freedom to buy, sell, transport and make contracts, with guarantees of military and police protection. All went well until 1928, when a change came over the policy of Russia under Stalin's relentless dictatorship, and an intensive program for Communization of industry was pushed. The Soviet Government, it has been claimed, not merely set itself to make the position of the Lena Goldfields Company untenable, but appears to have timed its attacks so that the plant, organization and scientific plans should fall into its own hands at the moment when all was ready for the most highly profitable production.

When the company appealed for recourse to arbitration, according to the terms of the contract, the Government at first agreed, but subsequently under a flimsy pretext withdrew its nominee from the court. It has therefore fallen to the two remaining arbitrators to issue their award, disallowing the concession agreement and directing the Soviet Government to pay the company the sum of about £13,000,000. What in effect the Russian Government appears to have done is to lure foreign capital into its country and seize the property it has created. If it has any regard for international law, it has no choice but to accept the award and make restitution. At the moment when it has received recognition by the British Government and is looking to British and other foreign capital to finance its foreign trade, its part in the Lena Goldfields affair appears singularly ill-advised.

From Uffam to Beeloo

MYSTERY on mystery is hidden under the charming place-names of England. There are, above all, the historical associations which the name of an English city, village, or hamlet reveal to the inquisitive. Dotted over the map of Britain, those telltale footprints of the past, some with their outlines quite distinct, others covered up with the sands of time, present to historians and philologists alike an inexhaustible source of speculation and discovery.

But it would be a mistake to assume that the spelling of English place-names is at all a reliable guide to their modern pronunciation. Indeed, not only strangers, but also people from neighboring localities are not infrequently tripped up by the spelling of an English town or village. From Ulgham in Northumberland, which to the natives is known as Uffam, to Belaugh in Norfolk, about which even the natives do not seem to be in agreement, for it is variously known to them as Beelaw, Beelaa, Beelo and Beeloo, hundreds of place-names, east, west, south and north, have recently been painstakingly examined by the British Broadcasting Corporation's advisory committee on spoken English, and their pronunciation published in a special booklet to be used chiefly by the B. B. C. announcers, although the public at large is generously invited to make use of it, too.

For there is apparently no scarcity of pitfalls in the path of the earnest student of the pronunciation of English place-names. Thus he is cautioned to exercise particular care in distinguishing between Meopham in Kent and Deopham in Norfolk, for while the former is Meppam, the latter is Deepam or even Deefam. And Almondbury is, of course, Aymbury, and Boultam is Bootam, and Cogenhoe is Cookno, and Happisburgh is Hayzburo. And lest certainty, once ascertained and memorized, become too slick on the tongue, the enthusiastic student can turn for more excitement to Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, which can be either plain Uttoxeter, or more ornate Yewtoxeter, or abbreviated Uxeter and Uxter, or even fanciful Ucheter; Slaithwaite, again, in Yorkshire is either Slaythwaite, Slathwaite, Sloit, or Slowit, but not Slayit or Slewit.

It must be stated, however, that this bewildering discrepancy between the spelling and the pronunciation of English place-names is, owing to the spread of literacy, being smoothed over by a gradual, if rather slow, reversion to the original full-spoken form of the word. Thus Daventry is no longer Daintry, but has regained, thanks chiefly to the auxiliary radiocasting station erected in its vicinity, its three-syllabic self; and Sawbridgeworth, be it noted, is no longer Sapsted, but Sapsworth and is expected to be plain Sawbridgeworth again very soon.

"Fire Water"—for Red or White

THERE is a powerful object lesson for wavering wets and doubtful drys in the report of Clement S. Ucher, a member of the Board of United States Indian Commissioners, who finds the Seminole Indians in Florida are "faced by deplorable conditions . . . directly due to intoxicating liquor." To stop the debauchery and exploitation, the report recommends "enactment of a law providing a ten-year prison term for making liquor available to a Seminole."

The fact that the Indian readily saw the menace of "fire water" and advocated prohibition more than half a century ago is clearly revealed in the collection of memorabilia of Grover Cleveland and Millard Fillmore recently exhibited in the Buffalo Public Library as a part of the collection of Gen. Louis A. Babcock. This exhibit is made up of petitions of sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga and Tuscarora nations, complaining that the Indians "suffered great evils and calamities from the sale of fire water."

They advocated that the sale of intoxicating liquor be prohibited, and called attention to the fact that tribesmen disposed of furs, clothes and provisions for a mere trifle after they had imbibed freely.

In his book entitled "Indian Trails and City Streets," Edward S. Rankin quotes a record from the early history of Newark, N. J., which shows that the white man also recognized merit in the Indians' plea for freedom from those who would force alcohol upon him:

> Whereas, Oratam, Chief of Hackingheseky, and other savages have complained several times that many selfish people dare not only to sell brandy to the savages in this city, but also to carry whole ankers of it into their country and peddle it out there, from which, if it is not prevented in time, many troubles will arise, therefore, the Director General and Council of New Netherland, not knowing for the present of a better way to stop it, authorize the said chief together with the Sachem Mattanouch to seize the brandy brought into their country for sale and those offering to sell it, and bring them here that they may be punished as an example to others.
>
> Done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland the thirtieth day of March, 1662.

Similar efforts to "alcoholize" the Indian must be guarded against today in the West, in Florida, and even in New York State. But they are not all directed at the Indian. And it would be well for the white man, so quick to see the damage wrought to the red man by "fire water," to recognize that it is still "fire water, the troublemaker," when the white man drinks it.

Reparations and the Price Level

ONE result of the downward slide of the price level has been considerably to increase the onerousness of reparations. In the last two decades the connection between prices and debt burdens has become more apparent. In Germany's case the money to meet her indebtedness must be earned by selling goods and services. Obviously, if these goods and services become cheaper, more must be supplied to get money for the fixed annuities stated in the schedule of payments. For Germany the prospect is the earmarking of a larger quota of her national production to meet the given liability.

Germany has to find half a billion dollars a year in reparations. So far she has been successful in meeting her obligations, but in order to pay her debts she has had to borrow heavily, with the result that these borrowings have set up additional charges which every year add a quarter of a billion dollars to her reparation remittances. Now, with the fall in prices, a proportionately more intense burden is placed on German production to earn these sums.

The Dawes plan permitted a change in the annuities in the event price levels altered by more than 10 per cent, a proviso which would have kept more or less constant the weight on German production. The governing plan, however, is no longer the Dawes plan, but the Young plan, in which no such clause appears. It was omitted because of the insistence of the ex-ally experts that the arrangement for paying reparations should be aligned with those for paying war debts, which do not allow of modification on the score of price fluctuations.

The inconstant factor operating today is the burden on production, and since 1924 this has increased with the price decline by about 20 per cent. This, interestingly enough, is the same percentage as the reduction from the standard Dawes to the average Young annuity. Thus, while Germany paid approximately $590,000,000 to her creditors in the last year of the Dawes plan and will pay only $400,000,000 in the first year of the Young plan, her saving is somewhat discounted if the payments are calculated in the amount of goods required to realize the respective sums. Yet it must be remembered that Germany's total public debt is smaller than France's and only about a third of Britain's. Comparatively, her burdens are less onerous than they might at first appear.

Editorial Notes

A prominent lawyer recently said that the modern idea of home has been well expressed as the place we go to from the garage. There are still many, however, who will prefer the definition, "Home is a domestic sanctuary—wrought out of desire; built into memory—where kindred bonds unite the family in sharing labors, leisure, joy and sorrows," which won the first prize in a contest conducted by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Screening of billboards which marred scenery at a Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) bridge has given that advertising the privacy it deserves.

Pack mules that transport automobiles over the mountains of Colombia are repaid later in steps saved for them by the motorcars.

Hello! Glad to see you back. Have a nice vacation?

Another King's Mountain

"TELL them ladies ter be keerful. They's a yaller jackets' nest down thar," Zeb called to me and my two companions before we reached the top of the mountain.

"You don't know us," I said as we finally approached him, "but we've come a long way to see you."

"Wal, yer mighty fer off when yer git hyar," he replied quickly, emphasizing the last word. "An' I'm goin' ter git right up an' shake han's with yer. I bin settin' hyar restin' after workin' with this clover."

He pointed out a pile of hay that he could almost wad into an armful. Turning to greet my companions, he smiled at the Turk's-cap lilies, a fern that was four feet long, and several galax leaves they had picked on the way up the trail.

"That man up there lives like a king," a friend had told me one day when we looked far out from the highway to a cornfield on a mountain top in the Carolina Blue Ridge. But here was no kingly looking person. He was just an elderly farmer in overalls. Lanky but erect he stood. Gray eyes, deep set in a rather thin, long face, looked discerningly from under his heavy eyebrows. He removed a worn and dingy felt hat, revealing steel-gray hair. This plain farmer was not long in showing, however, wherein his estate was kingly.

* * *

Mountains, mountains on every side!

"Thar's Slider's Mountain, an' next to hit is Slatey Knob," he began, pointing out the numerous peaks. At least a dozen knobs and balds he designated by their local names. "I wouldn' trade er acre up hyar fer a whole settlemint down thar."

The road we had climbed led across his farm to a mission church. It skirted a vegetable garden which was weedless and productive in late summer.

"Gettin' out in that garden's jes like a picnic fer me," he replied when we commented on his grape arbor. Bright red apples glistened on small trees just beyond the garden. There were flowers in the vegetable garden, the most noticeable being snapdragons of an unbelievably dark red.

From the road we turned to a trail leading into a secluded cove. Soon we stopped at the first of four springs near his home. I picked up and washed two pieces of marble while my companions drank from a granite stewpan. Zeb had noticed the marble scattered about his farm, and he hoped that some day a quarry could be developed in "this diggin'."

Water from this spring trickled by his front yard, where cultivated flowers seemed a contrast to the wild flora along the trail. Dahlias, more brilliant than one finds except on mountains, vied with golden glow and more snapdragons. There were double and single hollyhocks, crimson rambler roses and clumps of yucca, which Zeb called Spanish dagger. Red and pink geraniums filled a worn-out tin washtub. Another homemade pot glowed with varicolored portulacas, which Zeb knew only as "moss."

* * *

Front and back yards were hemmed in on one side by a bramble of yellow poplar and holly shrubs, chinkapin trees, sassafras and other bushes. There was the cultivated deep-pink ladyfinger in the front yard, and in the back its mountain cousin, the smartweed, grew wild.

Long sticks had been nailed to a wood fence in the rear. On these sticks the mountaineer's wife, Mary Jane, and her mother, Catherine (pronounced like "rhine" accented), had inverted fruit jars to be sterilized by the sunlight. Several tin pans were hanging in pairs on near-by trees.

"Them's to keep wildcats 'way from our chickens," Zeb explained. At night the wind would jangle these pans, he said, and frighten the wily prowlers.

Hard by the spring branch stood two log cabins which were Zeb's home, his castle. The larger house in front was for the family of three; the smaller one was for Catherine "when she wants to rest and git away from us. But she hain't slept thar but three nights since we come here." Despite the extreme seclusion of the whole place, she preferred to leave Zeb and Mary Jane to themselves occasionally and to enjoy her rest alone.

From the back yard we entered first the one-room log cabin made for Catherine. She could stand erect between the cross-beams, but she had to stoop when walking across the room to show a quilt of silk scraps.

* * *

"Zeb done all the work on this house hisse'f," she said. "Hit's low inside because he couldn' lift the logs no higher."

We wondered why he did not excavate to make the floor lower.

It disappointed us somewhat to learn that Catherine had not saved the silk scraps, but had "sent away for them."

Zeb's wife had gone to town that morning, and he apologized in that way for the disorder inside the main cabin, which we entered from the rear. We passed quickly from the dining room in the rear to the sun porch in front. I noticed, next to the dining room, an untidy kitchen and a living room containing a jumble of modern keepsakes and of typical furnishings for a mountain home. A portable phonograph, a flashlight and a Santa Claus of papier-mâché seemed out of place in this room, where an oil lamp hung from the ceiling. We stopped a moment to see several photographs, including some tintypes stuck into the corners of frames for the more modern pictures.

Cheesecloth curtains, dyed with laundry blueing, gave the glassed-in front porch an air of privacy. The walls of this porch were papered with pages from seed catalogues. Care had been taken to put the bright sides of the pages out. The real flowers outside, we thought, proved that at least one family's summer garden attained the brilliance pictured in the seed catalogues. An old calendar top, with pictures of all the Presidents, hung on the wall as proof of Zeb's patriotism. Braided rag rugs adorned the rough-hewn floor.

* * *

We marveled that in such a house, as Zeb told us, two or three dozen visitors are fed and entertained almost every month, when folk from as far away as Walnut Gap and Shelton Laurel come to "fourth Sunday meetin'" at the little church on his farm. Regular meetings are on the first Sunday each month. On the fourth Sunday an all-day community service is held by three to six visiting preachers, their only remuneration being in farm produce.

The church has seats for about thirty, but these meetings attract overflow crowds of nearly a hundred. Zeb built the church and laid out the road across his farm to it. Doctrinal preachers displease him, however, so that he often lays down the law to them. He recalled a talk with one such preacher:

"I sez to him: 'Yer git yer beans an' yer cabbage an' yer onions in these mountains. An' ef yer don't quit runnin' down other folks' religion, they ain't gonna be nobody er comin' to hyar yer preach.'"

His farm, his church, and his road! He was making the most of his possessions. Truly Zeb's home was his castle.

Our unquestionable interest and friendliness pleased him so much that he had to comment on how "city folks sometime do."

"I blowed a coupla them fellers up one day. They come an' asked er few questions an' then turned their heads. I told 'em my peaches wuz $1 a bushel, an' they said, 'Huh! High as in Nyew York,' an' I said, 'Wal, yer kin go ter Nyew York ter git 'em.'"

Zeb followed us over the tortuous trail back to our automobile, all the while showing none of the supposed reticence of a mountaineer. He wanted us to come again. At last he left no room for doubt as to his friendliness:

"I'd ruther take a whuppin' than ter tell yer good-by."

G. E. S.

Notes From Stockholm

STOCKHOLM

OF THE many various congresses and conferences held in Stockholm this summer, perhaps the one that was most noticeable for both the foreign tourist and the Stockholmer was the meeting of the Juvenile Ethnographical Society, as all the 1500 participants were dressed in the national costume belonging to their respective districts. The above-mentioned society celebrated its tenth anniversary, and among the invited foreign guests were groups of young people from Denmark, Norway, Finland and Estonia, all in picturesque costumes, as well as a representative from Austria, Dr. Wolfram, who brought greetings from the Austrian-Swedish Folk Dance Society, of which he is the leader. The conference was held at the Grand Hotel, and afterward a procession was formed through the town out to the exhibition where folk dances were presented from various parts of the country. It was probably the most colorful procession ever seen here.

Colorful Folk Dances Presented

* * *

The whole Swedish royal family is very popular, and all the princes are well known both as sportsmen and scholars. The King's favorite sport is tennis, and he is one of the best players in Sweden. During his visits to the Riviera every winter, he takes part in the tournaments there. Recently he played in the tournament in Bästed and won many honors. The King is also a collector of silver. One of the King's brothers, Prince Eugen, is among the foremost painters in Sweden today. The Crown Prince is a well-known art connoisseur and archæologist, while his brother, Prince Wilhelm, the sailor prince, is a writer and lecturer. The Crown Prince and his second son represent the royal family on the golf links. The favorite sport of the Crown Prince's eldest son is riding. With his race horse, Clan Robert, he has won many races. His younger brother, Prince Bertil, who is still at school, has represented his school in many sports events, and has taken a number of first prizes, especially in skating and swimming. The King's nephew, the young Prince Carl, has motoring as his hobby.

Royal Family of Sweden Popular

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The theatrical season in Stockholm has started unusually early this year on account of the exhibition. When the director of the opera, Sweden's foremost baritone singer, John Forsell, announced an early start in the middle of July it was considered to be a very daring act, but the success of the venture has been assured. Many nights the red lights, showing that the house is full, have been burning outside the entrance. The numerous foreign tourists to Stockholm in the summer have been delighted at the opportunity to hear the Swedish opera, which is famous all over the world, and the many Swedish provincial residents who have visited Stockholm and who otherwise only hear an occasional opera over the radio, have expressed their pleasure at being able to attend a performance of the opera.

Theatrical Season Opens Early

The other theaters have followed suit. In July the Folk Theater started with a Swedish comedy. The first days in August the Vasa Theater opened, also with a Swedish play, and in the middle of August the Royal Dramatic Theater opened, so now the complaint that the Swedish dramatists never get a chance cannot be repeated.

* * *

Stockholm is never without theaters in the summer, however, as the city has several open air theaters, where performances are given the whole summer, and in the light summer evenings it is a great pleasure to visit these theaters arranged in some of the parks. At the pretty open air theater at Skanson some typical Swedish musical plays are always given. Musical life in Stockholm this summer has been very active. One of the most interesting concerts was the one given at the Stadium during the Fifth General Singing Festival, when there was a men's choir of no fewer than 7500 singers. It was not an easy thing to direct such a big choir and the conductor, Dr. Hugo Alfvén, had to climb a stand nine meters high.

Singing Festival Is Great Success

* * *

The Skuru Bridge, which connects the Stockholm mainland with the island of Vermdö, was the scene some time ago of a daring feat. A young man, E. Söderberg, a driver of a milk wagon, jumped from the bridge into the water below. He is a member of a swimming club and after joking with some friends, he decided to make the jump, and drove out to the bridge in a taxi. The bridge is 24.75 meters (114 English feet) high. Ten years ago a Swedish film company offered the sum of 60,000 kronor ($16,000) for a jump from the Skuru Bridge, but no one was then tempted by the offer, as it was considered impossible.

Jump Made From Skuru Bridge

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Dry Wets

EVEN the wets are dry, at least when their personal safety or convenience is concerned. They believe in prohibition when applied to the engineer who hauls the train upon which they are riding, the taxi-driver with whom they ride, the elevator boy who takes them up to their room in the hotel, the cook who prepares their food for them, the doctor who is operating on their little children, or the driver of the car they must meet at a narrow place in the road. It is only when the law interferes with their own liberty that they are really wet.—*Roy L. Smith, in The First Methodist Messenger.*